DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 190 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Re. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. ATTKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

OF

Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc. at rock bottom prices.

Select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW

The Greatest Event in the history of the Cinema.

PATHE'S TIMELY SERIAL:

PEARL OF THE ARMY

SHOWING

AMERICA'S SECRET FOES

AT

"IMPERIAL"

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Company, will sell by Public Auction at "A Shed" Princess Dock on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "ANYO MARU."

19 Boras of Wool (Fleece and Picking) slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Suit No. 526 of 1916.

Varjiwandes Dhanjee vs. Jamnadas Jivan and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Jamnadas Jivan, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by consent order dated the 7th December, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1 parcel about 101 loose round pearls.
1 parcel about 106 loose pearls.
1 parcel nose ring set with diamonds.
1 necklace of 5½ strings about 418 pearls.
1 necklace of 6½ strings about 642 pearls.
1 Pokhrai.

Also on the same day at 4-15 p.m.

By order of Messrs. Bhaidas Narotumdas and Sons and on account and risk of Marwari Jaichund Chunilal.

17 Pearls about 16 chows.
17 Pearls about 16½ chows.
One Pearl, about 9¼ chows.
One parcel of about 278 pearls about 5½ chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF MILL STORES.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhai Esq., Liquidator of the Sun Mills Co. Ltd., in Liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sun Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, a large lot of Mill Stores, consisting of 6 bales each 205 lbs. yarn white tie, and a lot of loose coloured yarn.

9 bales Hessian cloth, 9 bales glazed papers 28 bales Khandesh cotton.

Canvas and leather belting, large lot of hoop iron, leather belting, cord, fillets, bronze and nuts, sprinklers, cylinder shafts, pulleys, shafting cylinder oil, cocoanut and castor oil, rollers, washers, rubber valves and rings, large lot of wire, tin plates and rings asbestos packing roller skins, cotton driving ropes, ring, travellers gunny bags, coloured powder assorted files, kegs of black lead assorted brushes, gauge glasses and meters furniture, such as glass door cupboards, tables, chairs large iron tanks, with spindle, cocoanut and castor oil, one large iron safe by Milner, copying press, etc., etc., etc.

N. B.—Bales of cotton, bales of yarn, bales of Hessain cloth and leather belting will be sold at 3 p.m.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and the goods removed the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO A LEASE FOR 3 (THREE) YEARS OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND, AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 27th August 1917, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) sell by public auction on the premises:—

The right to Lease for (3) three years the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 684 sq. yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay 10th August 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA FIDE SALE.

FOR THE COLLECTORS OF OLD WORK. AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VERY OLD WORK AND ANCIENT CURIOS OF A WELL-KNOWN COLLECTOR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 13th August 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following collection of very old and ancient curios, consisting of Parisian and Terracotta vases by old and well-known artists, pedestals, flower pots, jars, jardineers, table ornaments, powder and jewellery boxes, Terracotta round tables with manuscripts and rich engraved figures, rich old vases with mosaic scripts, old Majolica vases, flower pots, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—practical courses of Commerce for practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9198

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st ultime at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay. A.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for up-country. Apply with testimonials to JETHA DEVJI & Co., Shakgalli Mandvi. 9248

WANTED—Three experienced VETERINARY SURGEONS. Starting Pay Rs. 4 0 p.m. Apply with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BARODA. 9237.

WANTED—INVOICE CLERK, with a general knowledge of office work. Fair handwriting required. Must be good at figures. Parsi preferred. Apply sharp in person to HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN SHERAZI & SON, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. 9235

WANTED—TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT for a Metre Gauge Railway, in Kathiawar, pay Rs. 400-25-500. Applicant should be well experienced in both office and outdoor work and should have previously held an appointment in Officers' grade and not be under 35 years of age or over 45. Apply to Box No. 65. Advt. Department "Bombay Chronicle." 9261

WANTED

WANTED—OFFICE FURNITURE Roll top writing Desk, one file case and one revolving chair. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, 386, Thakurdwar, Bombay 9262

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A big lot of second-hand CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of 24in. guage. any length and breadth of Must be in good condition. Please write with prices to Box. No. 61, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9240.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HOUSES Nos. 800, 801, 805, 806 and 807, Poona Camp, Butler Moholla. Intending buyers should see Mr. M. C. JOSHI, c/o N. BULLEL & Co., Budhwar Peth, Poona City. 9247

FOR SALE.—Two HORSES, one broken to harness and saddle and the other to harness. Going cheap. Apply Box No. 63, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9250

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One TALKING MACHINE with records, one Realistic-Scope with Binocular slides. 8 Vols. Harmsworth Encyclopaedia, Bound Volumes of Magazines and some other useful books, etc. All second hand. For a printed list please apply to T. G. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Manalur, via, Narasinganpetai, S. I. Ry. Tanjore District. 9242

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Well lighted and airy third floor of 14-18, Green Street, Fort, for office or residence. Terms reasonable. Apply there to Owners. 9263

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—GODOWN about ten Kathies at Chinch Bunder, near Mazagon Road for storing or carrying out any industry. Apply Messrs. SIMON and MOTILAL, Times Building. 9219

PUBLIC NOTICES

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 20th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July, to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1917. 9069.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas and Mr. S. J. Gillum who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th July, 1917. 8794

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW at Bandra, Kane Road, No. 46, on the Bandra Hill, facing the Sea, with a compound of 11,260 square yards, with good garden on the slope upto about the Sea-shore, with accommodation of:—
1 Dining Room 18ft. by 16½ft.
2 Side Rooms 24½ft. by 8½ft. each.
2 Bed rooms 14ft. by 11½ft. each.
1 Drawing 25ft. by 14ft.
1 Front Veranda side by side 24ft. by 8½ft.
Front Veranda 65ft. by 8ft.
Dressing room 16ft. by 8ft. with water pipe
2 Bath rooms 8ft.—8ft. each with wate pipe
2 Privies, Commode accommodation.
Back Veranda 16½ft. by 8ft.
Cook Room 14ft. by 13ft.
5 Rooms for servants.
Flower Garden about the bungalow.
The monthly rent charged Rs. 150.
Apply to:
H. H. W.,
C/o Messrs. King King & Co.,

PUBLIC NOTICES

REWARD OF RS. 100.

LOST—2 STAMPED ORIGINAL DEEDS, left in a Victoria at Mazagon, about 7 p.m., on 7th instant. Anyone delivering them to KARMALLY HAJI, FUEL DEPOT, Matharpacady, Mazagon, will be rewarded Rs. 100. 9265.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the A.C.R.E., Military Works, Bombay, a competent HEAD CLERK on a salary of Rs. 100 to 120 according to qualifications. Only men having a thorough knowledge of the rules and regulations of the M.W.S., or P.W.D., and who have served in the higher clerical grades of these two departments need apply. Applications will be received by the A.C.R.E., Bombay District, up to the 15th August only. The selected candidate will receive a reply and he will be on probation for 3 months. 9254

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugly Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, The Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Verandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees Alphonso, Pier, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House. Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants outhouses. Store Rooms, Closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Please apply to

H. H. W.
C/o Messrs. King King & Co.,
9225 Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAGWANDAS MADANJI JOOTHA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lien, charge, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold land, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Chanda Ramji's Chawl," situate on the Agra Road, in the Coorla Village of the Thana Taluka, and bounded on or towards the North and West by land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the South by the property of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and on or towards the East by the road leading from Sion to Kurla. The area given in the Conveyance of the said property dated 7th November 1890, to Madanji Jootha is 2976 square yards one of which a certain portion was acquired some years ago by the G. I. P. Railway and the land agreed to be sold is the whole remainder of the land comprised in the said Conveyance.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
9264. Purchaser's Attorneys.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR

Katni cement. Annealed baling wire No. 16, Steel mining bars, Brasso Polish, Rickett's Crown Blue, Saponified-Cresol & Burra Dog Phenyle, Hall's Distemper and Ready-mixed Oil Paints, Bengal Coal, Coke, French Chalk Sulphuric Acid 1.840 and Mineral products, and B. O. C. Petrol.

EBRAHIM & Co.,
767 Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC HOBBIES
OF ALL KINDS
for Grown-up and Children suitable to all purses
Professionals' Requisites:—Dry Plates, Papers, Mounts, Chemicals, Retouching leads &c.
Amateurs' Works:—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, &c., and repairs to Cameras done in a short time. Entire Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. MAHADEO & SON,
DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS, &c.,
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of teakwood; pine wood; old canvas; cork pieces; canvas awnings; Hawsers and Manilla rope, leather beltings; condemned boiler tubes; scrap iron; cast iron shaftings; etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings; pine wood; old canvas; cork pieces; canvas awnings; Hawsers and Manilla rope; files and augers; leather beltings; empty packing cases; mobil Oil tins; Polish jars; Medicines tins; jars; (Dispensary); paint drums; condemned boiler tubes; scrap iron; cast iron shaftings.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs Duty that may be due.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO Ex. S.S. "India," late S.S. "Vorwaerts."

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th and SATURDAY, the 11th August 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Port Trust, Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel.

69 cases glassware, 100 cases mineral water, case advertising matter, 12 cases German silver sheets, 400 cases enamelled ware, 2 cases broaches, 3 cases lamps, 2 cases petrol stoves, 4 cases accordeons, 5 cases soap, 100 cases clocks, 300 cases cigar and cigarette paper, 55 cases paraffin wax, 130 cases glass beads, 10 bales brooms, 30 casks red ochre, 10 cases wine and advertising matter, 115 bales Turkey red yarns.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposits of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Coir Yarn, Copra, Turtle Shell, Rattans (Canes), M. O. P. Shells, Maize, Casings Empty Beer Bottles, Groundnuts, Manure Oil Cakes, Tin Scraps, Lemon Grass Oil, Bones, Grease, Wool, etc., ex. S.S. "Panjim" and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagon Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo, ex the above vessels.

About 144 bales and 2,493 skeins coir yarn, 18 cases turtle and M. O. P. shells, 376 bundles rattans (canes), 113 casks, casings, 322 cases and 18 bags, empty beer bottles, 62 empty iron drums, 34 bags groundnuts, 1,876 bags manure, 2,098 bags and 57 bundles oil cakes, 587 bundles tin scraps, 17 cases empty assorted tins, 13 drums lemon grass oil, 173 bags, bones, 4 bags cement, 28 bags clay, 214 cases, grease, 71 bundles reeds, 135 bales wool, 2,820 bags copra, 3,357 bags maize, 37,000 bamboos in platform with iron and wire nails.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within five days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th August 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF THIS POPULAR CINEMA BILL.
"THE SIGN OF THE POPPY"
A tremendously exciting mystery story of a Chinaman's hatred of an American merchant and the result of his cunning plots.
MISS ELLA HALL
in
"THE BUGLER OF ALGIERS"
A stirring story of French valour in Africa and of Prussian Brutality in France.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
SPLENDID MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.
Prices: Re 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
Box seats Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT.
"THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY"
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
Featuring for the first time in India.
WILLIAM COURTENAY
AND
ALICE DOVEY.
THRILLING, ROMANTIC AND MYSTERIOUS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
HOOEY HEROES
Comic.
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD. (North.)
To-night LAST NIGHT To-night
THE FIRST 3 EPISODES OF THE GREAT SERIAL
THE PURPLE MASK
in which
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
play the leading role
Under no circumstance should you miss the most thrilling Mystery Serial ever realised
TO-MORROW:
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.
Time from To-morrow, Saturday, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-15.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 5 p.m. with
SUNDAY . VALUABLE PRIZES.
EUROPEAN THEATRE AND MANAGEMENT,

TO-DAY.
is the best day to see the sixth instalment—parts 41 to 48, both inclusive—of the great wonderful Serial
"The Diamond from the Sky"
Ladies admitted at Half Rates in First Class, i.e., for Four Annas to-day
To-day Four Shows at
5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.).
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The World's Record Breaker
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Saturday 11th, Sunday 12th at 9-30
The Dainty Musical Comedy
"TINA"
SUNDAY 12TH AT 6 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
Monday & Tuesday 13th & 14th at 9-30
For the first time in Bombay.
"THE HAPPY DAY"
The Delightful Romantic Play from Daly's Theatre
Wednesday & Thursday 15th & 16th at 9-30
The Great Lyric Theatre Success
"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Founded on G. B. Shaw's "Arms and the man"
FRIDAY 17TH AT 9-30
The Screaming FARCE Comedy
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS"
Still crowding the London Garrick
SATURDAY 18TH AT 9-30
The Great Bombay Hit
"HIGH JINKS"
SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
will be announced later.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER COMEDY.
PATHE DRAMA IN 2 ACTS.
"FOR HONOUR & COUNTRY"
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
A Complete Change of Programme To-night
Introducing
THE NEW BOMBAY FAVOURITES
LA PETIT ZILLA
The Pantomime Specialist in New Songs
Catchy Choruses and Dancing Extraordinary
XAIDA STELLA
The Australian Vesta Tilley in New Numbers and a
SONG SCENA
BACHELOR DAYS
MISS
QUEENE LLOYD
The cutest kid ever appeared on any stage
In Some more new Songs and popular Choruses
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
LONDON'S GENIAL COMEDIAN
in a Budget of up-to-date Songs
To Conclude with
A MUSICAL MELANGE
Intercepted by Songs and Dances
By
ZILLA XAIDA
And
TOOTS
Introducing
Solos on Musical RATTLES
Aluminium CHIMES etc. etc.
ABOVE VARIETIES
will be intercepted by
Pathes,' Exclusive Comedy
MAX'S ELOPEMENT
and
A 2 part Powerful Drama
THE
LILY OF THE WOODS.
DO NOT MISS
THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF THE UNIVERSAL'S SUPER SERIAL
THE PURPLE MASK
THE PURPLE MASK
FEATURING
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
the two greatest serial stars.
MYSTERY. LOVE. ROMANCE.
ADVENTURE. THRILLS
are all found in this serial.
THE MOST LAVISH PRODUCTION OF ITS KIND EVER SCREENED IN INDIA.
Thrice Nightly—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
SHOWING AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	10,000
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	5,000
" " Imports	.. ..	3,0-3
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	19.86+10
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	32.75 Unchgd.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct. 20.10— 5 Jan. 20.08+20 Mar. 20.14+ 9	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Aug.	18.60	
Aug.-Sept.	18.27	
Sept.-Oct.	17.97	
Oct.-Nov	17.85	
Nov.-Dec.	17.16	
Dec.-Jan.	17.00	+10
Jan.-Feb.	16.90	
Feb.-Mar.	16.82	
Mar.-Apl.	16.72	
April-May	16.64	
May-June	16.56	
June-July	16.48	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

Prices fixed for to day.

Months	To-day's price	
Oct.	27.75	Unchgd.
Nov.	26.00	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	18.30
" "	Fully Good	16.55
" "	Fine	16.80
No. 1 Oomra	Good	17.80
" " "	Fully Good ..	16.95 +10
" " "	Fine	16.30
M. G. Broach	Good	19.14
" "	Fully Good	19.32
" "	Fine	19.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 7th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
" " to Continent	.. ..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	9 1/8
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	61 3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 9.

To-day being a Public Holiday, most of the offices were closed. This morning Good Broach was quoted Rs. 476 on a rumour that New York yesterday closed 40 points lower. Owing to a meeting, the Marwadi bazaar opened very late, the opening rate for Good Broach being Rs. 480. At Colaba a small business was done and rates closed as under.

The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed to-day it being a Public Holiday.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little enquiry anywhere.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	..	Sept.	..		389
Good M. G. Oomras	..	Aug.-Sept.	..		441
Good H. G. Broach	..	Aug.-Sept.	..		459
Good G. Dharwar	..	Aug.-Sept.	..		457
Good M. G. Compta	..	Augt-Sept.	..		462
Good M. G. Miraj	..	Augt-Sept.	..		467

NEW CROP.

Good Broach ..	..	April	..	Rs.	485
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	..	"	462
" Khandesh	..	..	..	"	449
" Muthia	..	..	..	"	66
" Bengal	..	..	..	"	373
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	..	"	362

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery of cotton as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	372	360	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	392	382	370	..	Ready
Sind Punjab (M G)	392	382	372	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	378	348	328	Ready
Oomras M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Nadiads Khangaums	..	425	400	..	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	464	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Surat Dhollera Broach (M G)	..	420	400	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	..	..	..	
Poolgaum M G	..	422	402	..	Ready
Verangal (M G)	..	428	414	..	Ready
Hingunghat (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha Hinghat (M G)	..	413	398	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	416	421	..	Ready
Comptas (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M G)	..	466	453	433	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	464	1/25th Apl. 18
Mirajs (M.G.)	..	..	498	478	Ready
	..	495	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	383	363	..	Ready
			Good	F.G.F.	
Hingelkote Bijapur M.G.	..	..	478	468	Ready
Sawgad, Dharwar	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	486	471	Ready
	..	..	465	..	August/Sept.
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	456	441	Ready
	..	..	450	..	August/Sept.
Coomptas (H.G.)	..	..	446	431	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Doomptas (M.G.)	..	..	492	477	Ready
	..	..	490	..	August/Sept.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 7th August :—

Cotton	.. ..	4,829 bales.
Wheat	.. ..	14,161 cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	10,584 "
Rapeseed and Mustardseed	.. ..	Nil
Poppyseed	.. ..	Nil
Rapeseed	.. ..	Nil
Groundnuts	.. ..	9,387 "
Castorseed	.. ..	4,176 "
Rice	.. ..	4,119 "
Millets	.. ..	49 "
Gingelly seed	.. ..	Nil
Myrabolams	.. ..	37 "
Cutch	.. ..	2,240 "
Hides	.. ..	486 "
Skins	.. ..	Nil "
Bales	.. ..	476 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 9th—6 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready.	Rail. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi	70.30 .. 42 0 0	6 4 6
" Cawnpore	70.30 .. 41 8 0	6 3 9

HIGH COURT.

ORIGNAL SIDE.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S AWARD SET ASIDE.

Bhicaji Nathaji and others ..... Plaintiffs

v.

Chogalal Buldeo ..... Defendant.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

This was a rule *nisi* obtained by the plaintiffs for setting aside an award made by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in the above suit.

The suit was originally filed by the plaintiffs in the Small Causes Court, but the defendant got transferred to the High Court. The plaintiffs' case was that they had acted as the commission agents for the defendant for a number of years and they claimed a sum of Rs. 1,901-1-6 as due to them by the defendant on the commission agency account. In Samvat year 1971 the balance due by the defendant was Rs. 1737-3-0. Thereafter the plaintiffs sold 16 bales of cotton forwarded by the defendant for sale and after crediting the amount realised by the sale thereof, there remained a balance of Rs. 864-3-0 due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs. There was a further consignment of 54 bales of cotton for sale on commission by the firm of the plaintiffs, in which the first plaintiff and the defendant had each a half share. Those bales were sold and a balance of Rs. 2073-13 was found to be due on that account by the first plaintiff and the defendant to the plaintiffs' firm. The plaintiffs accordingly filed this suit to recover a moiety of the above sum of Rs. 2073-13 plus the sum of Rs. 864-3-0 from the defendant.

SALES ALLEGED TO BE FICTITIOUS.

The defendant's contention was that the alleged sale of the 16 and 54 bales were merely fraudulent and fictitious sales, but he alleged that if the plaintiffs had really sold them they had done so against his express wishes and instructions. He denied that they were sold at the rate of Rs. 130 a candy as alleged by the plaintiffs and contended that they were of the value of Rs. 280 a candy. As to the 54 bales he further alleged that the two plaintiffs and he were partners and that their shares were 10 and 6 annas respectively. He accordingly claimed credit for the bales at the rate of Rs. 280 a candy and said that if proper accounts were made up there would be a large sum due to him by the plaintiffs and not by him to them.

The matter came on for hearing before his Lordship on 9th June 1916, when by consent a decretal order of reference was made and the matter was referred to the Commissioner to take accounts between the parties. Before the Commissioner could take the accounts the parties agreed that the suit and all matters in dispute between them should be referred to the arbitration of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, and a consent chamber order was taken on the 19th of September 1916, whereby all the matters in dispute between the parties was referred to the arbitration of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S AWARD.

On the 15th of October 1916, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce appointed three persons as arbitrators in the matter viz., Fatechandji, Prahladraiji and Ramdhandasji. They made their award on the 4th of March last and reported the matter to the Marwari Chamber of Commerce who on 15th March published their award under the signature of their Honorary Secretary. In respect of the transaction of 54 bales they held that the shares of the plaintiffs and defendant were annas ten or six respectively. They further held that both parties should pay their own costs, and that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendant Rs. 1,004-1 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. But as to the account in reference to 54 bales of cotton they said that they were not able to come to any decision as the parties had not produced full accounts in respect thereof.

The plaintiffs attacked the award and impugned it on the ground that the arbitrators had not acted impartially in the matter, that they had not been given a fair hearing by the arbitrators and that at the several meetings held by the arbitrators only one arbitrator was present. They accordingly obtained the above rule *nisi* on 29th June last.

CLERICAL MISTAKE ACKNOWLEDGED.

On the 25th of July, the Honorary Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the solicitors of the parties intimating that there was a clerical mistake in the award as to the payment of Rs. 1,004-1. The payment of that amount was to be by the defendant to the plaintiffs and not by the plaintiffs to the defendant.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant to show cause.

Fatechandji, one of the arbitrators appointed by the Chamber, was examined on behalf of the plaintiffs. He admitted that on several occasions all the three arbitrators were not present, and that the award was written out by him alone as the other two arbitrators had given him authority to write out the award as he thought proper. He denied that they had shown any partiality to any one of the parties. In his cross-examination he stated that he understood the plaint and the pleadings contained therein. It was true that the plaintiffs claimed only Rs. 864-3 in respect of the 16 bales yet in the award the plaintiffs were awarded Rs. 1,004-1 as the arbitrators took other matters into account. The disupte was no doubt as to the two lots of bales viz., 16 and 54, and that as to the 54 bales they had only determined the shares of the parties and had not ascertained the amount due by the parties respectively on that account because they had failed to furnish proper accounts. But in arriving at the figure of Rs. 1,004 they had taken other matters. The parties themselves had asked them to deal with all the matters in dispute between them. It was a clerical mistake in the arbitration filed by the Chamber when it stated that the amount of Rs. 1,004-1 should be paid by the plaintiffs. He discovered the mistake later. He remembered the defendant's clerk seeing him a day before he caused the letter of 25th July, being written. He did not see the plaintiffs' attorney's Marwari clerk after that.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

His Lordship held that on the evidence the award must be set aside and the rule was accordingly made absolute. Costs to be costs in the cause. The matter to be referred back to the Commissioner with power to proceed from the point where the proceedings had stopped.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Vacha & Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Bhimjee & Co.

" Karachi Bangla	..	..	40	0	0	6	3	6
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	..	..	6	5	0	6	11	0
" " Cawnpore	..	..	6	5	0	6	11	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	..	7	3	0	7	3	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	..	7	14	0	8	4	0
" Thin	..	..	7	5	0	7	11	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	..	..	43	8	0	9	2	0
" Gular 75-25	..	..	43	0	0	9	0	0
" Gular 50 50	..	..	42	8	0	8	14	0
" Black	..	..	36	0	0	8	0	0
Poppyseed, White	..	..	7	2	0	7	14	0
Groundnuts ..	..	..	39	0	0	8	2	0
Mowrassed	..	..	4	2	0	4	8	0
Jawa	..	..	38	0	0	8	4	0
Arandi	..	..	38	0	0	7	12	0
Forward			Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat Sept.	..	..	6	3	6			
Linseed Sept.	..	..	8	9	0			

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Aug. 9.)

Mr. L V M Robertson I.C.S on return to duty to be Assistant Collector, Satara vice Mr A Master, I.C.S. transferred.

Mr. J A Shillidy, I.C.S. to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. S. H. Covernton I.C.S. proceeding on military duty.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Rev. Raghvendra Gopal Newaskar of the Presbyterian Church in India.

Mr. A C Miller, Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction has been granted one month's extension of leave on medical certificate.

Mr. P C Wren, Principal Elphinstone High School has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, three months' extension of the leave on medical certificate.

Indian Defence Force.—Captain T J Brewin Poona Rifles is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 24th July 1917.

Lieutenant A F L Brayne is transferred from the Poona Rifles to the Bombay Rifles.

The special temporary appointment in the General Department is extended up to the 22nd September 1917, and Mr. J R Martin I.C.S. is to hold it pending further orders.

Sahibzada Haroon Qadr Syud Moosa Ali Meerza, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for one month with effect from the 23rd July 1917, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E. Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for one month with effect from the 1st October 1917 or the subsequent date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr. R B Patel, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 30th day of July 1917.

Mr. Rambhai Manorbhai Desai, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending the 7th instant in the Konkan and moderate elsewhere. More rain is urgently needed in the Deccan, Karnatak and Sind. Sowing and transplantation are in progress except in the East Deccan and Karnatak where sowing is retarded for want of rain. Standing kharif crops were slightly damaged by grass-hoppers in two talukas of Surat and parts of Kathiawar; and were suffering for want of moisture in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum and in the eastern parts of the Deccan. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of East Khandesh and Nasik. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Sind and Dharwar. The prices of foodgrains were generally steady.

FOOD PARCELS FOR PRISONERS.

LOSSES THAT WERE DUE TO DELAY AND PILFERING.

The Parliamentary Committee, of which Lord MacDonnell was chairman, appointed to inquire into the organisation and methods of the Central Prisoners of War Committee have issued their report as a White Paper: This organisation, at the instigation of the War Office, superseded the Prisoners of War Help Committee, and endeavoured to deal with the evils of overlapping.

The scheme, says the "Daily News," was launched prematurely and lack of coordination was the cause of "inconsistent replies to inquiries with which the staff was overwhelmed from the outset." At the end of March there were in Germany 37,700 British prisoners, military and civil. The Central Committee dispatched parcels to 8,700 the remainder being provided for by authorised associations in the country. There were dispatched for the committee's department 14,000 per week, and the work done left nothing to be desired. But dispatch is one thing, and delivery in Germany another.

THE DISPATCH OF BREAD.

Pilfering of parcels in Germany is on the increase as the shortage of food becomes more acute. On this side of the water it is negligible. Cash remittances to prisoners in the hands of the Turks seem to afford the best means of relieving necessity.

The prohibition of the dispatch of bread from England was December 15, but the Central Committee did not fully appreciate the difficulty of the task of distribution they had undertaken. There was delay in sending the regimental lists from which the addresses in Germany were to be obtained, and as there was only a mail once a week to Copenhagen there was a great delay.

The Director at Copenhagen failed to notify the Central Committee of the extent to which the arrangements had broken down, and the Central Committee on their part appear to have made no sufficient inquiries on the point which was of fundamental importance. Regimental committees were informed in response to their inquiries that the bread was regularly dispatched.

THE COPENHAGEN BUREAU.

The reports state that "Sir Starr Jameson's confidence in the ability of the Copenhagen bureau to fufill its part of the programme was unfortunate." The first supplies from Copenhagen took place at the end of January to only a few regiments, and it was not until February 12 that the first consignment was made to the prisoners of other regiments. At the end of March, owing to delays and pilferings, it is doubtful whether more than 60 per cent of the parcels reached their destination.

The prohibition of bread from England was premature. There had been no complaints as to the keeping quality of English bread, and the whole arrangements should have been continued until the new had been fully completed and tested.

The Committee think that home-made articles made for particular prisoners should be sent to that prisoner and not put into stock. It is pointed out that the average time taken for the Central Committee or Regimental Committee to get into touch with a new prisoner of war is about two months. Where Camp Committees exist they should report immediately the new arrivals.

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SIR OLIVER LODGE AS SPIRITUALIST.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes an autobiographical sketch to the "Strand Magazine," in which he tells "how I became convinced of the survival of the dead." He says:—

"As is now well known, I have definitely ranged myself with those who, on a basis of fact and experience, have assured themselves of the continuity of existence and have pronounced in favour not only of survival of a vague and indeterminate kind, but of the definite thesis that personality and memory persist after the dissolution of bodily partnership that we call death. The basis of this conclusion is no theoretical or philosophic argument, but is this: that after trying many other hypotheses I have been reduced by evidence to admit the simple fact that it is possible, in certain circumstances, to hold converse with, or to receive messages from, those who recently lived on this planet, in spite of the fact that they have lost their customary means of communication. I have related recent instances of this kind of conversation in a book called 'Raymond, or Life and Death.'

"I want also to say that although it is not by religious faith that I have been led to my present position, yet everything that I have learned tends to increase my love and reverence for the personality of the central figure in the Gospels.

"But I started to describe the stages through which I had passed in arriving at my present position."

The article gives us glimpses of Edmund Gurney, of F. W. H. Myers, of Professors Tyndall and Huxley, of the founding of the Society for Psychical Research, and Sir Oliver Lodge closes by saying:—

"Gradually my outlook into a new region of science has become cleared and broadened, until of late I have felt justified in expressing myself strongly and publicly in favour of what I am convinced is the truth.

"Many of the facts which have contributed to this firm conviction I am unable to refer to in detail, because some of the best mediums are private persons who will not allow their names to be mentioned; and many of the incidents referred to concern other people who desire them kept private. Disappointing as this reserve occasionally is, it is, fortunately, of small moment since, as soon as the possibility is recognised, there will not be lacking opportunities for first-hand investigation on the part of any person willing and competent to enter upon the study in a serious and practical and persevering manner."

LEAKY BLOCKADE.

AMERICAN RATIONING OF NEUTRALS.

Writing from New York to the "Daily Mail" Mr. W. F. Bullock says:—

The publication of the figures showing the enormous exports of foodstuffs last year by Holland and Scandinavia to Germany has caused extensive comment on the necessity for the United States acting promptly to prevent the continuation of this leakage. The "New York Times" expresses the typical view in saying:

The importance of promtly exercising our Government's power to control exports is emphasised by the British statement about supplies imported by Germany from Holland and Scandinavia. These European neutrals are now striving to convince our Government that their imports from the United States have not been used to Germany's advantage. Their own admissions, their official trade reports, and this statement from the British Government prove this to be untrue.

It is said that our Government is anxious to avoid injustice in its treatment of neutrals. We are taking part in a great war the result of which may be determined by the enemy's supply of food.

For the benefit of our enemy, neutrals have been taking much more than was needed by their own people. They should have no grain or supplies of any kind from the United States unless they bind themselves to withhold from Germany food or any other product that will help our enemy to prolong the war.

Their record and the present situation would justify us in stopping exports to them, even under such conditions. This would be the safest course.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

ITS JUSTIFICATION AND WHAT IT MEANS.

The following is a summary of the speech in Gujarati delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on Friday last at the Morarji Goculdas Hall:—

Passive resistance is not a disloyal act; on the contrary in resorting to such a course of action we are helping the principles on which the British Empire is founded. The Empire as a whole stands for perfect liberty and freedom. English politicians, whether they are Radicals like Mr. Lloyd George, or Conservatives like Mr. Balfour, have asserted their faith in these basic principles of the Empire. Certain people, have tried to undermine these principles. These people who have vested interests in India have shelved the unwritten creed of the Empire and have put their own interests over the interests of the Empire. We as loyal citizens of the Empire ought to stand by the principles for which the Empire stands. As Mr. A. G. Gardiner has well pointed out Prussian militarism and Prussian hate of democratic government are not confined to Prussia and Germany alone, but these forces are working even in some of the Allied nations. It is our duty, Mr. Gardiner goes on with characteristic sincerity, to fight these forces amongst overselves as well as in the enemy. We in India have the same forces set against us and it is our sacred duty to fight them. A law such as undermines the principles of the Empire is no law and it believes every loyal citizen to disobey it. And when in disobeying the law, because it is not right, we are ready to take the consequent penalty our action is unimpeachable. We are not disobeying the King-Emperor or the Parliament but we are going against a law which could never receive acquiescence of the British democracy if it knew the merits of the case. Thus in disobeying such orders under the "Defence of the Indian Bureaucracy" we were not at all disloyal but were fighting for the glorious cause for which the Allies are fighting. A law after all is public conscience enforced as it has been defined by the best authorities and therefore a law which goes against the public conscience ceases to be a law. Such a law can only be repealed by passive resistance like the memorable and glorious South African passive resistance. Such is passive resistance and it is the duty of every loyal citizen to resort to it when he finds that the principles to which the Empire has pledged itself have been set aside by an arrogant bureaucracy.

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"PEARL OF THE ARMY."

ENGLAND & AMERICA.

CO-WORKERS FOR CIVILISATION.

MR. BALFOUR ON AMERICAN DETERMINATION.

Mr. Balfour on June 20 spoke for the first time publicly on the results of his mission to America at a luncheon given in his honour in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, says the "Morning Post." The chair was occupied by Mr. Asquith, one, of the vice-presidents of the branch, and the company assembled to welcome Mr. Balfour was thoroughly representative of the Imperial Parliament. It included the American Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir G. Perley (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Earl Curzon, Viscount Milner, and Lieutenant-General Smuts.

Mr. Asquith, in proposing Mr. Balfour's health said his selection for the momentous errand from which he had just returned was universally acclaimed in this country. There was no country in the world where domestic controversy, and its concomitant the party system, were carried on with more energy, or in times of stress with more apparent acrimony, than the United Kingdom. But when the fighting was over, or when it was for the moment suspended, the power and the disposition to measure with candour and with impartiality the true stature of their public men was a characteristic of the English people. He supposed the same was true, with perhaps varying degrees of appropriateness, of the Scotch, the Irish, and the Welsh. (Laughter.) It was natural in these circumstances that all parties should welcome as they did the choice of Mr. Balfour to represent this country at a unique opportunity in Anglo-Saxon history. They knew from every quarter that he and his associates had turned that opportunity to the fullest possible account—(cheers)—and they had met to congratulate Mr. Balfour, and notless to congratulate themselves upon the result.

LANDMARK IN THE PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION.

The accession of America to the Allied cause was a landmark not only in the course of the war but in the progress of civilisation. (Cheers.) America realised that the victory of Germany by such means as she was employing, and with such purposes as she had set herself deliberately to accomplish, would for generations have hopelessly barred the way to the attainment of those ideals of unfettered self-development—political, spiritual, intellectual—which are the best hope of humanity. But with nations as with individuals, it was one thing to reach a conclusion and another thing to act upon it. America did both. (Cheers.) There was with her no "letting I dare not wait upon I would," and no seeking refuge in a half-way house. Mr. Balfour's mission, like that of our French Allies, did not cross the Atlantic merely on a sentimental journey. They went to do business with people who meant to do business with them. (Cheers.) There was abundant evidence that we and our great kindred nation had arrived not only at a unity of aim, but a co-ordination of methods, that there would be no waste of energy and no unnecessary duplication of effort, and that we would see the concerted application of our immeasurable resources for a combined and common purpose. (Cheers.) If there was in any quarter in Allied or neutral countries any lurking doubt as to the single mindedness and sincerity of that purpose, it ought not to survive the wholehearted co-operation of the United States. (Cheers.) No one could suspect America of being animated by what are called Imperialistic aims, by lust of territory, or dreams of dynastic or racial aggrandisement. Their adhesion was the best tribute we could have, for it was at once spontaneous and disinterested. It was the best tribute we could have both to the worthiness of our cause and to the cleanliness of the methods by which it had been and was being pursued. It was the greatest moral as well as the most powerful material reinforcement we could have received. (Cheers.) It was with these thoughts in their minds that he asked them to drink the health of Mr. Balfour.

The toast was received with much enthusiasm.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, said: I rise to thank you for the kindness with which you have received the toast and for the occasion which you have contrived for welcoming back the mission from the United States. This occasion falls apparently outside the immediate object for which the Empire Parliamentary Association was created. I am not sure that I do not on that account the more value the use to which it is being put in welcoming back a very old Parliamentary friend and colleague from a distant journey. My whole life has been a House of Commons life, and any manifestation of kindly feeling, whether from political friends or opponents—I do not admit a personal enemy coming in any sense—(cheers)—goes straight to my heart and touches memories which extend themselves back to the earliest years of my life. I admit I undertook the headship of the mission to the United States with the greatest reluctance and diffidence. The reluctance had many causes. The ocean had terrors quite apart from the submarine—(laughter)—and, in fact, measured in its true proportion of terror, I should regard the submarine as the least possible evil that could affect me on the ocean. (Laughter.) But Providence was kind indeed from the very beginning to the end of our mission, and the journey both ways across the Atlantic was performed under the happiest auspices both of of weather—and of everything else. (Laughter.) The diffidence which I felt had a deeper root than this hatred of the sea. I felt it was very easy to do harm and not very easy to do good. On the whole, looking back, I believe no harm was done and that much good was accomplished. (Cheers.) If I may say so in the absence of my colleagues on the mission, they performed their task with admirable discretion, great knowledge, and full appreciation of all that is involved in the complex operation of bringing together two effective forces like Great Britain and the United States. But do not let anybody suppose for a moment that the success of the mission was due to the personal qualifications, whatever they may have been, of the members of the mission. It was due to a far greater, far deeper, and, I would fain hope and believe, far more permanent cause than anything purely personal can be. The hospitality, indeed, of the United States is proverbial, and I do not dwell at this time upon the boundless kindness shown us by the Central Government, by the State Governments, by cities, and by private individuals on the other side of the Atlantic. That hospitality was limitless. It obviously came from the heart, and not one member of the mission will ever forget all the kindness that was continuously shown us from the moment we crossed the frontier of the United States until we left them. I think that hospitality would have been shown whether the mission had or had not been a success. What moves me, and what, I think, moves the people of this country and of France, is something much deeper than kindly hospitality: it was the spontaneous exhibition of enthusiasm for the common cause. (Cheers.)

AMERICA'S SYMPATHY UNIVERSAL.

It had nothing whatever to do with the personal qualifications or disqualifications of any individual. It had to do with the deeper feelings of sympathy which manifestly animated the great American community from north to south, from east to west. It might have been in the power of emissaries who were unfortunate or indiscreet to check that manifestation of feeling, but it was not in the power of any individuals, however endowed, to create it. That did not come from the mission. The mission was the occasion of its exhibition, not the cause of it; and that is the real value which has issued from its public efforts. The American community knew the sacrifices that we had made for nearly three years in the cause of world freedom; they sympathised with the cause for which those sacrifices were undertaken, and when the moment came in which they felt bound to show on which side they stood they welcomed any opportunity of manifesting their deep moral and spiritual agreement with the policy which is being pursued by their present Allies on this side of the Atlantic. (Cheers.) That is the real significance of the mission of which I was the head. That is the great result which it has had—a result the value of which cannot be measured by its effects on this war, great as those effects are going to be, but which will, I hope, outlast in the history of the world the life of even the youngest of those whom I am now addressing. I regard this mission not as the cause but as an indication of one of the most beneficent developments of international relations which has ever occurred in the history of the world. (Cheers.) Most alliances, as students of history know, are based on a temporary agreement of aim between nations who join together, each for its own purpose, and whose alliance lasts only so long as the same end benefits both. With the occasion such alliance vanish, leaving behind friendly or unfriendly reflections, it may be, but not anything which is necessary for a permanent basis of long and faithful cooperation. I hope and believe that as co-operation in this war between Great Britain and the United States is not based upon the fact that either has something to get out of the war for herself, but is based on a deep congruity and harmony of moral feelings and ideals—as that is its origin, so also will be its history, and that it will endure as long as our two nations are content to pursue these great ideals; and I pray God that may be for ever. (Cheers.) As our co-operation is not based on any desire of this country or of the United States to use the war as an instrument of expansion, so we may be quite certain that as the United States have gone in with us for these great ends they will never leave us until these great ends are accomplished. There is nothing of which I am more certain than this, that the United States, having put their hands to the plough, are not going to turn back. (Cheers.)

A CONFLICT OF TWO IDEALS.

Having watched the course of events from the inception of this terrible war, having studied the history which led up to those events, having carefully contemplated the whole play of international forces in recent years, the American people have come to the conclusion that with the victory of the Allies is bound up the future of civilisation as they and we conceive it. We are engaged in a conflict of two ideals, both of which profess to be civilised—the German ideal and what on this occasion I may call the Anglo-Saxon ideal. They are clear, as we are clear, that it is the second ideal which should regulate our policy, and they are not going to abandon any effort, they are not going to refuse any sacrifice, any more than we are, which may bring to a happy fruition the policy on which, we are all conscious, depends not merely the immediate prosperity of us and of our children, but on which depends the whole trend of international and civilised evolution, as far as human powers of foresight can penetrate the future. (Cheers.) These are not the fruits of the mission, but I think the mission did give the occasion for their emphatic expression, and if that be valuable we who took part in the mission may congratulate ourselves on its results. (Cheers.)

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HOW U. S. HAVE FED THE HUNS.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing from Washington on July 2, says:—"For nearly three years the "Morning Post" has insisted that the so-called blockade of Germany was a sham as, despite Germany's inability to import directly by sea, she has secured the same ends by indirect importations through neutral countries. Every time the "Morning Post" has made this charge it has been officially denied. The denials of the Foreign Office and other official agencies have not always tallied, and it has been difficult to reconcile their figures, but the assertions have always been the same, and Parliament and the country have been told the charge was baseless. The American Government has now rendered further discussion impossible by giving official publicity to facts so as to satisfy the public of the necessity of embargoing foodstuffs from the United States going to neutrals and thence to Germany from British sources. It has secured statistics of importations into Germany from Holland and Scandinavia, and the revelations are amazing.

Germany, it now appears, has secured from these sources enough food every year to supply its entire army on the Western front. The fats are sufficient in quantity for an army of 7,700,000 men, practically the entire German effectives.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The statement issued is so important that I give an excerpt:

In order to illustrate the operations, of the exportation of foodstuffs from Holland and Scandinavia into Germany, the following figures are presented. These figures, it must be distinctly stated, illustrate the minimum of these amounts of foodstuffs, which are known from reliable sources to have been imported by Germany from Holland and Scandinavia during 1916. Exactly what other amounts were imported is matter of conjecture, but certainly some more was imported, possibly much more. The following figures represent the chief articles in metric tons:

Butter	32,600
Meat	115,000
Pork products	68,800
Condensed milk	70,000
Fish	407,000
Cheese	70,500
Eggs	46,400
Meal	179,500
Coffee	58,500
Fruit	74,000
Sugar	12,000
Vegetables	215,000

When these substances are calculated for their food values and applied to the entire population, we learn that they contain for each individual in the German Empire 120 calories per day.

THE FACTS ABOUT FATS.

It is in fats particularly that the figures are impressive, more especially when it is recalled that fat is the scarcest food in Germany. Fat is most highly prized indeed. It is the only food the lack of which was seriously apparent in the diet of the German people. The importations above stated contain a little over 5½lb. of fat per person per year, corresponding to about a quarter of an ounce per day, which is almost a quarter of the daily supply of fat available to each German at the present time. This amount is equal to the fat in the rations of 7,700,000 soldiers, practically the entire army of effectives in Germany. From the standpoint of calories these foodstuffs are equal to the total rations of the entire German Army in acutal service on the Western front."

M. RIBOT ON LEAGUE OF PEACE.

NATIONS OF PREY MUST BE PUNISHED.

M. Ribot, the French Premier, speaking in the Senate in mail week, said:—

The public conscience, which must not be overlooked, is convinced of the moral impossibility of French citizens in the middle of a war, and at a time when French territory is occupied, taking part in conversations with such enemies.

We, the Government, see the danger of these meetings, which cannot bring about peace. That can only be brought about by victory. Such confabulations in foreign towns can only create the illusion of peace. That is dangerous. Never at any moment, especially when the struggle is hardest, because the end is approaching, can we leave such an illusion in the public mind and in the army.

The words "No annexations" cannot mean that we have not the right to demand that which belongs to us—namely, Alsace-Lorraine, which has never ceased to be French at heart since the abominable act which violated justice and right in 1871. There is not a single Frenchman who would be so cowardly as to accept the idea that we should not continue the war until we have regained that which is our blood, and until the provinces return to the bosom of their Mother Country.

REPARATION FOR ATROCITIES.

But what is meant by "no indemnities"? If it were a question of humbling the adversaries we should not wish to have anything to do with it. But no French Government could renounce reparation for damages and atrocities after the unheard of devastations suffered by our territory. Think of the protest which would arise from the devastated departments! It is not an arbitrary act, but one of justice, which is our aim.

The order of the day which closed the debate in the Chamber reflected these ideas. I am sure that we shall again find them reflected in the Note which President Wilson is about to address to Petrograd.

We are in agreement with the high and clear conscience of Mr. Wilson, who himself said that in the eyes of the United States the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine would not be a conquest or an annexation, and that the reparation of the damage done in the war would not be an indemnity but a simple act of justice.

FUTURE OF HUMANITY.

Our best guarantee will be in the formation of a Europe in which all nations belong to themselves, and in which the will of a single man can no longer let loose such evils. It is not sufficient that we should be in agreement. It is necessary that the Germans should consent, for I believe in the power of ideas of justice.

All those who have together carried on this struggle to the end will find the need of not separating after the victory. It is necessary that to-morrow they should form a League of Peace in the name of the democratic spirit which France had the honour of introducing into the world. We nations in arms will form a society of nations. That is where the future of humanity lies. Otherwise we must despair of the future.

All nations which are not nations of prey must unite to compel the others not to disturb the peace.

AMERICA'S YOUNG MEN.

HIGH PHYSICAL STANDARD FOR THE ARMY.

The "Morning Post's" Washington correspondent wrote on June 20, as follow:—

The War Department will set a very high physical standard for men to be drafted for foreign service. In peace times from 40 to 60 per cent. of the men offering to enlist in the Regular Army are rejected owing to failure to comply with the physical requirements, and the military authorities will apply the same rigid tests to the men about to be drawn. It is estimated that to obtain the 625,000 men who will compose the first contingent at least 1,000,000 will have to be passed upon by the examining surgeons.

Under the existing army regulations a man to be accepted must be not less than 5ft. 4in. or more than 6ft. high, with heart and lungs perfect, any heart murmur disqualifying him. He must have good sight and hearing, and although colour blindness is not necessarily a disqualification, he must have no chronic or mental disorders, he must be in possession of all his fingers and toes, he must not be flat-footed, and neither ears nor feet must be in any way deformed. He must have at least four molar teeth and have no weakness of the kidneys or chest. The new American Army, physically, will be the finest army in the world—superior even to the troops which Germany was able to put in the field at the beginning of the war.

"This war will be won by young men", an officer of the Medical Corps said. "That is why." he added, "we shall win the war. We have more young men of higher phy-

A committee consisting of several official and non-official members, has been appointed to meet in October next to discuss the entire question of Local Board educational finance in the Punjab.

The United Provinces Civil Service week begins at Nainital on the 24th September. The usual Conference of Commissioners in the United Provinces will be held at Nainital from the 17th to the 22nd September.

The next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at the Government House, Nainital on 1st October, 1917.

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America has the treasure of the earth.

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And to-day she is unprepared for defense.

In the capital of every country in the world to-day there are busily engaged spies and intriguers who march only a step ahead of the armies of invasion when weakness invites invasion.

The only safety for America is in KNOWLEDGE.

Too many other nations have foundered on the rock of ignorance and weakness.

Never shall America permit the confiscation of its wealth, the desecration of its homes, the starvation of its children and the outrage of its women.

A forewarned and forearmed America will not invite the fate of Belgium, Poland and Serbia.

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THE AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

A WASHINGTON INADVERTENCE.

Writing from Washington on June 7, the "Morning Post" correspondent says:—

What, it is reluctantly admitted in official circles, was an "inadvertence" on the part of Washington—namely, the sending of a Note to China advising domestic harmony without having first consulted Japan—is taken more seriously by Japan than by the State Department; but there is no fear expressed that the incident will disturb the cordial relations now existing between the two Governments. On June 4 the Washington Government sent a Note, couched in friendly terms, advising the factions in the Chinese Republic that they should compose their differences and restore order, and this was done without consultation with Japan, England, France, or Russia.

Following this came a despatch from Peking to the effect that the United States had, through the American Minister, informed the Chinese Government that it was the wish of the United States that China should enter actively into the war against Germany, and that in that case the United States would supply China with money for military purposes. This despatch created some comment in diplomatic circles, and led to an unofficial denial from the State Department, which gave out the substance but not the text of the Note. Japan and the other Powers were then invited by the United States to use their efforts to bring about order in China.

Apparently Japan believed that what the United States proposed was action, either in the form of joint or identical Notes, and was annoyed to learn that while, as it believed, the suggestion was still under consideration the United States had already acted. Feeling in Japan was increased by the publication in a Tokyo newspaper of a New York telegram which purported to give the text of the Note, but which, it has since been learned, contained simply the correspondent's guess based on American newspaper comment, the telegram to the Tokyo newspaper having been published before the Tokyo Government had received the official text of the American despatch through the usual diplomatic channels. It has not been explained why the Japanese Government was not informed of the Note to China at the time it was sent; but it was probably due to inadvertence, as there was certainly no intention on the part of the United States Department to undermine Japanese influence or to work at cross purposes with Tokyo.

During the visit of a Japanese Mission, which is coming to the United States next month, there will be an opportunity for a full and frank discussion between the two Governments, which will lead, it is hoped, to a complete understanding. Great Britain and France having declined to follow Washington's lead in tendering advice to China, the matter will remain in abeyance until the arrival of the Japanese Mission.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 19th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 4th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 22nd of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 17 min.; Sunset: 7th. 11min

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Homeward English Mail closes at G. P. O. at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 11.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Mahommerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 11 a.m.

MONDAY, August 13.

Homeward English Mail will close at G. P. O. at 4 p.m. Registered letters accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 14.

Special General Meeting, Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Morarji Goculdas Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at 7-30 p.m. instead of as previously notified.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. in "The Merry Widow."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. Bavy Marie Osbourne in "Levin Kiddies."
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road; 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 9.

The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Friday, 10th instant, at 7 a.m. for inspection by the Southern Army Commander, all members in Poona will attend. Dress, Drill Order, coats will be worn by members in possession of them.

692—Decrease.

The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 517, Pte. Kincaid C. A., Nasik Detachment (transferred to Simla Rifles).

No. 78, Pte. Saldanha A. J., "A" Company, joined Regular Army.

No. 333, Pte. Forsyth F., Sholapur Detachment, joined Regular Army.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D, and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of ordinary telegrams for Sind, Baluchistan, the United Provinces and the Punjab is now being resumed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant instead of to-day as previously notified.

THE JEWISH UNION SINGING CLUB.

Under the patronage of Mr. Simon Reuben, architect, the "Kirtan of the Prophet Jonah," will be performed in the Israelites' School, Mazagon, to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Eliajah Reuben will preside on the occasion. Preacher: Mr. Judah Shalome.

PUBLIC LECTURES AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, two Marathi public lectures will be delivered in the hall of Dadar English School by Mr. S. K. Naique, on the "Message of the new Era" on Saturday, and by Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar, on "Saglech Chor" on Sunday at 5 p.m. on both days.

DABHOLKAR CHARITY TRUST.

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1918:—36 College students, Rs. 287 per month; 9 High School students, Rs. 41 per month, and 6 Female students, Rs. 35 per month. There are thus 51 scholarships of the value of Rs. 363 per month.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING INSTITUTION.

A lady, Miss Rachel Ruth Aaron, an ex-student of the above well known institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas, who has passed the 1st Class and the Teacher's Diploma Examinations of Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, has been elected an Associate Member of the London Pitman's Society, (Incorporated).

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

The Union will hold its second annual gathering in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to-morrow, and Sunday, when the following programme will be gone through:—Prof. E. A. Parker, of Wilson College will speak on "The Proof of God", on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) and Mr. Vasudevrao G. Bhandarkar will preside. At 9 p.m. (S. T.) there will be a Variety Entertainment in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaon. On Sunday, at 7-30 a.m. there will be Divine Service, at Ram Mohan Ashram.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in the Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 4th instant, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 25, Ahmedabad District 3, Kaira District 0, Surat Town and Port 21, other places in Surat District 16, West Khandesh District 69, Thana District 10, Satara District 134, Nasik District 100, Ahmednagar District 46, Poona Town 2, other places in Poona District 91, Sholapur District 74, Kolaba District 10, Ratnagiri Port 1, Belgaum District 33, Dharwar District 105, Bijapur District 51, Kanara District 13, Karachi Port 3, Hyderabad District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 183, Bhavnagar Port 3, Porbundar Port 2, Mangrol Port 13, other places in Kathiawar Agency 5, Surat Agency 5, Bijapur Agency 5, Akalkote State 2 and Satara Agency 30. Total 1,223.

A PARSI GIRL AND HER PARENTS.

FIANCE'S APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Before the Hon. Sir Frank C. O. Beaman on the Crown side of the Bombay High Court, an application was made yesterday by Bomanji Ardeshir Sethna, for a rule *nisi* for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be directed to Dadabhai Sorabji Pastakia and his wife, Doshibai Pastakia, asking them to produce Ratanbai, their daughter, before the Court.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kharas and Co., appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Wadia for the petitioner submitted that this was a Crown side matter and he applied under Rules 791 and 792 of the High Court Rules which allowed an application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* under Section 491A of the Criminal Procedure Code to be made to any one of the judges sitting on the original side. Rule 792 ran as follows:—"Application for orders in the nature of a *Habeas Corpus* under clauses (a) and (b) of Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be made to a Judge sitting in a Division Court on the original side on petition duty verified by oath or affidavit." Counsel submitted that the petition was verified by oath and read the following petition:

SEQUEL TO DECLARATION OF LOVE.

The petition stated that he, Bomanji Ardeshir Sethna, first became acquainted with the said Ratanbai, daughter of the respondents, in or about 1911 when they were neighbours. She was aged 23. In course of time the acquaintance between them ripened into great friendship and one day in 1912 she proposed to the petitioner to marry him. At that time her parents told their daughter to marry a certain gentleman, which she declined, stating that she intended to marry the petitioner and no one else. The petitioner came to know of this and there were again solemn promises to marry. At that time both of them were majors and Ratanbai constantly wrote to the petitioner until recently most loving and affectionate letters. Ever since her expressed intention to marry the petitioner her parents came in her way and persuaded her to marry some one else.

RATANBAI KEPT IN CONFINEMENT.

On her refusing to do so, they kept her in confinement and did not allow her to leave the house. When they went out of the house she was actually locked up and she was even denied the use of paper and pencil, thereby preventing her from informing others of her miserable plight and the petitioner was informed by Ratanbai that she was even subjected to personal violence. The petitioner himself requested her parents by letters to allow him to marry their daughter, but no reply was sent to his letters. He also expressed his desire that if Ratanbai herself wished to be absolved from her promise to marry him in his presence, he would willingly release her from her said promise. The petitioner, therefore, submitted that her parents had no right to keep Ratanbai under restraint and confinement and force her to marry some one else. He, therefore, prayed that the Court would be pleased to direct the respondents to bring up the said Ratanbai before the Court to be dealt with according to law and to allow her to carry out her wishes whatever they may be.

RATANBAI'S LETTERS TO BOMANJI.

In support of the petition Counsel read portions of a letter of Ratanbai to the petitioner, to the effect that she was kept under confinement and that the petitioner should save her.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* and made it returnable on the 16th instant.

MR. CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATI.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, the Assistant Manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, has been honoured by his Holiness Shri Shankeracharya of Jagganath Puri with the title of *"Dharmavtansa."*

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO.

To-day being a public holiday there will be a special Matinee performance at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SUBJECTS FOR PRIZE-ESSAYS.

The Syndicate of the Bombay University have selected the following subjects for the competitive essays for the undermentioned Medals and Prizes:—

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1918.—"The application of the principles of Sanitary Science to Indian cities."

The Karsandas Mulji Prize for 1918.—"The history of Social Reform in the Bombay Presidency since the days of Karsandas Mulji."

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize for 1918.—"The present position of Organo-therapy in Medicine."

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize for 1918.—"The extent to which Indian standards of comfort have changed and are changing as the result of intercourse with Great Britain and her Colonies, and the advantages and disadvantages accruing from such change."

The Ashburner Prize for 1919.—"Hydro-electric Power in India: its present position and possible future development."

The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal for 1918.—"A comparison of the Manu and Yainavalkya Smrities."

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize for 1918.—"Historical Survey of the Gold Coins used in the different provinces of India under the old Hindu and Mahomedan Sovereigns."

The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize for 1919.—"Irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency."

The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize for 1918.—"The Life of Dadabhai Naoroji and his influence on Indian Social and Political Progress."

HOME RULE LEAGUE

In accordance with Rule 27 of the Bombay Branch a Special General Meeting of the Branch will be held on Tuesday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Goculdas Hall, to consider the changes recommended by the Managing Committee in the Rules and Regulations.

RACING AT POONA.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(By our Sporting Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The first extra meeting of the Poona racing season, which was to come off on the 4th instant, and was postponed owing to the Intercessional Service was held yesterday before a large gathering. A large crowd left Bombay by the two specials and by the overnight and morning trains, and being a holiday a number of people found their way to the capital of the Deccan to witness the favourite sport of Western India. It was uncomfortably crowded in the trains and many first-class passengers had to find standing accommodation in the second-class. The journey from Bombay was uneventful and rather unpleasant till the Ghauts were reached owing to the muggy atmosphere. It rained all the way to Telagon and at Poona, the sky was dull and dry with occasional drizzling. The race course looks admirably well. The lawns in particular are refreshingly green, while the profusion of foliage and flowers, offer a most pleasing sight.

A card of eight events was provided and splendid sport was witnessed. A number of Jockeys are to be found at present in Poona; though we are sorry to miss the presence of F. Templeman who is ill at present. P. Brown also is absent from Poona. The papers to hand from Australia state that he is having a very successful season over there, so that apparently he did not find it tempting enough to undertake the long journey to India. He is, however, greatly missed by a large section of the public with whom he is a great favourite The honours of the day were divided between Huxley, Japheth, Purtoosing, Pullin Ruiz and Bowley. Ruiz and Huxley displayed great horsemanship the former in his well-judged ride on Radiant and the other on Baloz who managed to beat Zaki Pasha, the champion Arab pony, by a short head on the post. Altogether a very enjoyable afternoon was spent and the public has reason to be pleased as many favourites romped home. The dividends, however, were not very large. It would give a number of passengers who are resident of the northern part of Bombay great pleasure if the railway authorities could just manage to allow the train to stop at Dadar for a minute.

The first race of the day was the first Division of the New Comers Plate in which a field of 16 Arabs took part. Union Jacked piloted by Japheth was installed a favourite with Contesp and Equator next in demand. Union Jack had the race at his mercy from the start and won comfortably from Equator which is showing promising from since the last Bombay season. He is sure to annexe a bracket in Poona this season. The other Division of the same plate was won by Medallion to the great Chagrin of the public who went nap on Four Aces. The weight proved too much for him though he ran gamely.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Frior won the C. B. Trial Plate easily from Dick Turpin who was a hot favourite.

For the 2nd Division of the Mohammerah Plate, Bayonet was passed round as a good thing and Faleh Khan, won British, had a good following. The race was never in doubt the moment Bayonet was released. This horse has improved a good deal since the last Bombay season and is now trained by an experienced trainer, J. E. Barucha, who is also a vet.

The Epsom Plate was the most important plate of the day. Ten splendid horses paraded for this race. Camberley, late Cambric, who won the two year old Maiden Stakes (5 furlongs) in England and placed second behind Golden Maid in the Takenham Nursery Plate (two year olds—5 furlongs), was spoken of as the best candidate for the race. Radiant was also well supported and Dersingham was not neglected. Camberley flattered his supporters till near home when Ruiz on Radiant by a well-judged run, upset the calculations of Camberley to the great disappointment of his numerous supporters.

The Arab Pony Trial Plate, proved very interesting though only four contested it. Zaki Pasha lost the race by sheer bad riding. W. Huxley who was handy on Baloy found his opportunity when Zaki Pasha was in difficulties before the stands. A close finish between Zaki, Baloy and Tammoz resulted in a verdict by a short head in favour of Baloy.

Forfeit Lass had no difficulty in disposing of the pretensions of his numerous rivals in the Beginners' Plate. Though the field was large, it was practically a one horse race. Forfeit Lass was in the forefront from start to finish and his win was a most popular one, though the dividend was exceedingly poor.

The last plate of the day was the Mohammerah Plate (1st Division) in which fifteen old performers of the 3rd Division Arab Class took part. It resulted in a dead heat between Peshwa, the speedy pony of H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore, and Subeh Pasha, smartly ridden by Pullin. Powerful and Mount Pleasant were made hot favourites but only the former managed to secure third place.

THE NEW COMERS PLATE.—(Division I).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1916. direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs 1,500 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's UNION JACK, 8-9, Japheth 1
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's EQUATOR, 8-6, A. Templeman 2
Mr. Sayed Daya's CONTEST, 8-6, Rose ... 3
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ADIL, 7-12, Lynch 4
Did not run:—Sepoy, Reformer, Chatham, Financier.

Also ran:—Chester 8-6, Arabian King 8-6, Royal Taj 8-2, outfit 8-2, Alpine 7-12, Saiamat 7-12, Canada 7-12, Viking 7-8, White Day 7-8 and Resold 7-0.

The Race:—The start took place in a drizzling rain which made it almost impossible to witness the start clearly. When they came in sight Union Jack was seen leading easily followed by Equator and Adil. Contest snatched third place from Adil almost on the post. Outfit ran away and took no part in the race. Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ¾ lengths, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 22; Places, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 27-8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs. 300. For country-breds. W. A. reduce 14lbs. Winners of nat races of the aggregate value of Rs 4,000 or over 7lbs.; of Rs 7,000 or over 10lbs; in addition to above penalties.

Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK FRIAR, 8-7, Collis 1
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's DICK TURPIN, 9-1, Ruiz 2
Mr. N. Begmanomed's AUBREY, 9-13, A. Templeman 3
Did not run:—Sugar Cane.

Also ran:—Namuna 8-7, Attiora 7-9, Chanda Sahib 6-5 and Auriferous 6-5.

The Race:—After a false start in which Auriferous managed to unseat his rider and bolt, they were sent at a pretty good start in which Black Friar took the lead followed by Dick Turpin. He entered the straight first closely followed by Dick Turpin, Dick Turpin and Aubrey came strong in the straight. Collis used the whip and managed to win by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 64-8; Places, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee, Rustomjee.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—(Division II.)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs 750; second Rs 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Aspandiar Ardasher's BAYONET, 8-8, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Yussuf Haroon's PARADISE 8-2, Ruiz 2
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's BRITISH (late Faleh Khan), 8-13, A. Templeman 3
Dir not run:—Garibaldi.

Also ran:—Good Morning 9-2, Hudban 9-1, Toledo 7-0, Bikaneer 8-10, Shatra 8-9, Khan Bahadur 8-9, Old China 8-9, Salim 8-0, Czar 7-13, Pioneer 8-8, Panama 8-7, Justice 8-5, 7-12, Pioneer 8-8, Panama 8-7, Justice 8-5, Hasty 8-3, Archer 7-9, Bhayram 7-5.

The Race:—They were sent to a good start when Bayonet shot ahead and established a lead of a couple of lengths which he maintained throughout followed by Paradise and British. A fine finish took place before the stands, Bayonet lasted to win by 1 length, a short head between second and third.

Time:—1 min.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 31-8; Places, Rs. 18, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Trainer:—J. E. Bharucha.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs. 500. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs 3,000 or over since 31st March 1915. W. A. reduced 14lbs.

Mr. D. Pallonjee's RADIANT, 8-8, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's CAMBERLEY, 7-5, Rose 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's SWANKER, 8-8, W. Huxley 3
Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 8-3, Bowley 4
Did not run:—Bydand, Black Kite and L'Avenir.

Also ran:—Tootsie 8-13, Kinsale 8-3, Glass Rock 8-3, Brownie 8-0, Cheriton 7-10, and Short Skirt 7-7.

The Race:—They had a good start when Camberley was the first to shoot out followed by Radiant. In the straight Camberley had a lead of about two lengths and looked a winner when Radiant closed up followed by Swanker. A few yards before the post Radiant passed the leader and won by ¾ length, ¾ length, 3½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 5 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 38; Places, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1916, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs 1,500 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs. W.I.

Mr. Sayed Rashid's MEDALLION, 8-2, Bowley 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradase's FOUR ACES, 9-12, W. Huxley 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s NATAL, 8-9, Collis 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's LEGISLATOR, 8-6, Rose 4
Did not run:—Mandil and Innocence.

Also ran:—Elysia 8-6, Ever Ready 8-2, Ignorance 8-6, Sir Martin 8-6, Hajee Baba 8-6, Speakul 8-6, Quantity 8-6, Warminster 8-2, Second String 8-2, Kingsway 7-12, Playhouse 7-12, Warrior 7-4, Aladdin 7-0 and Emerald 7-0.

The Race:—Kingsway took a flying start and soon established a four lengths lead followed by Medallion. Kingsway entered the straight first and soon after was passed by Medallion. Four Aces moved to third place and made his efforts before the second stand. Medallion stood the challenge and won by a neck, ¾ length, neck.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 64; Places, Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—(Division I.)—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. F. Brigstocke's SUBEH PASHA, 7-11 (cd 8-0), Pullin 1*
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's PESHWA, 7-7, Purtoosingh 1*
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's POWERFUL, 9-12, Ring 3

* Dead heat.

Did not run:—Ringstead and Refusal.

Also ran:—Mount Pleasant 9-7, Fairy Gold 9-4, Sherali 8-13, Euphrates 8-12, Launceston 8-12, Dartmoor 8-7, Sultan 8-3, Active 8-0, Morning Light 7-13, Najdi 7-12, Rosy Morn 7-11, and Ace of Diamonds 7-11.

The Race:—Subeh Pasha dashed out followed by Peshwa, Mount Pleasant and Powerful. They entered the straight almost bunched up and a tight finish resulted between Subeh Pasha, Peshwa and Powerful. The first two could not be separated and resulted in a dead heat. Powerful ½ length behind.

Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 120-8 and Rs. 34-8; Places, Rs. 73-8 and Rs. 21.

Trainers:—C. Bleach and Mahomed Ibrahim.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES FIRST MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The races catalogued for the second day of the first meeting of Calcutta Monsoon Races should have ordinarily taken place on Saturday last, but owing to Intercession services being held on that day, were put off till thiis afternoon. The weather proved wretched. There was a heavy downpour in the morning and persistent drizzle all through the day made things rather uncomfortable. Fortunately the drizzle abated sufficiently not to interfere much with the racing. When operations commenced there was, however, no falling off in attendance for all regular race-goers were present. The racing was of an interesting character. Except in the first event no outsiders came in and it was either the favourite or the second favourite that scored. There were no accidents to record except the fall sustained by Sidonia, who was not yet well schooled to take hurdles. The first Open Pony Hurdle Handicap proved most exciting, placed ponies running neck and neck for over a furlong. One feature of the betting was that two and only two horses were backed in each race, others being more or less neglected as their starting prices will show.

Details:—

AUGUST HURDLE PLATE, 1½ miles, over 9 flights.

The Zemindar of Nazarguni's CANBERRA 11-6 Heron 1
Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC 10-3, Marland 2
Mr. Douetil's PAT MALONE 9-7 Hayhoe... 3

Also Ran:—Footsteps Fearless 9-9 (car. 9-10), Sumuruе 9-11 and Saltikoll 9-11.

Betting 3 to 2 Footsteps Fearless, Twos Brandichoc Fours, Saltikoff Sixes, Sumuran Twenties rest.

To good start Saltikoff led for the first three flights and then Pat Malone went to lead and was followed by Saltikoff, Brandichoc and Canberra with Sumurun last. Pat Malone led up to penultimate fence where Canberra and Brandichoc passed him. The former sailed away to win by 4 lengths, head between second and third.

Time 3 mts. 56 4/6 secs.

Totalisators paid Rs. 174 win, and Rs. 99 and 23 places.

THE FIRST OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance 1½ Miles over 7 Flights.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 11-12, Marland 1
Mr. Titwallow's LITTLE ARCH, 9-11, Northmore 2
Mr. Curtis Hayward's DOLLY SCHOOLBERG, 10-9, Heron 3

Also Ran:—Encore 8-13, Tarfoot 11-5, Go On 10-13, Sidonia 8-12 (car 8-13), and Bobby 8-7.

Betting:—3 to 2 Tarfoot, threes Sea Lad, sevens Dolly Schoolberg or Encore, tens Go On, fifteens the rest.

The Race:—Sidonia fell at the first hurdle, Bobby led with Dolly Schoolberg second, then Tarfoot and Little Arch with Go On last. On the far side Bobby had hard work enough and (Dolly) brought them along near the last bend, Tarfoot was beaten on straight after a desperate finish. Marland squeezed Sea Lad first past the post to win by lead of a neck between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 14 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 44; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's BISLEY, 7-0 (car 7-1), Thompson 1
Mr. Coningham's BLACKMAILER, 8-13, Vick 2
Mr. Marshall's BOSS LEE, 9-7, Billett ... 3

Also Ran:—Colour Bay 8-11, Melton Lass 7-4.

Betting:—3 to 2 Bisley, threes Colour Bay, fours Boss Lee, fives Blackmailer, tens Melton Lass.

The Race:—Melton Lass, Bisley and Blackmailer was the order at the start. Then came Boss Lee and Colour Bay. This was the order till the field had passed the five flurlongs where Melton Less dropped down last. Bisley now forged ahead and showing the rest a clean pair of heels won by 2 lengths. Good finish for the second place which Blackmailer just managed to secure by half a length.

Time:—1 min. 17 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 28; Places, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22.

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Lander's LOCH LOCHEY, 9-0, Barrett 1
Mr. Pratt's NANCY O'NIEL, 8-7, Quinn 2
Mr. Thaker Sing's TALCUM, 9-9, Billett 3

Also Ran:—Louise Duval 9-10, Miss Drake 9-6, Tarquinn 8-8, Feather 8-5, King Avondale 7-0 (car 7-2).

Betting:—3 to 2 Talcum, 7 to 4 Loch Lochey, tens the rest.

The Race.—The stake was bad. Nancy O'Niel led at a smart pace followed by Loch Lochey, Louise Duval and Talcum. Then followed others few lengths off with Feather last after Leader had brought them along near the distance. She hoisted signals of distress, but struggled on gamely and took the second place behind Loch Lochey, but one and three-fourths lengths, neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 18½ secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 31; Places, Rs. 12, Rs. 30 and Rs. 12.

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Lander and Lieut.-Colonel Smith's GRACEFIELD, 9-5, Barrett 1
Mr. Thakur R. Sing's DIANA, 8-8, Billett 2
Mr. Roy's LIFE, 9-7, Hardy 3

Also Ran:—Bondicca 7-1 (car 7-3), Stage Fright, 9-10, Mahoney Burg 7-13, Hookkoo 7-12, Decamp 7-5, Perpledale 7-3 (car 7-11), and Pekingese 7-0 (car 7-4).

Betting:—Evens Gracefield, twoes Diana, tens the rest.

The Race:—Once again the start was bad. Perpledale showed out in the front of Life, Hookkoo and Pekingese then came Gracefield and Diana, Stage Fright being a bad last of all leaders, but Life dropped behind and Gracefield and Diana joined the issue, Gracefield won rather easily by 1½ lengths. One length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 19 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 24; Places, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19.

THE AMATEUR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Edward's IRONPRUFE, 11-0 (car 11-7), Hardy 1
Mr. L. P. E. Pugh's LAZARUS 11-0 (car 11-7), Marland 2
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 11-0 (car 11-7), Hayhoe 3

Also Ran:—Sidelight 11-0 (car 11-7), Tarpon 11-0, Lochinvar 11-0, Vendetta 11-0 (car 11-7), and Sidney Carton 11-0 (car 11-7).

Betting:—4 to 1 on Ironprufe, threes Santicola, eights Sidelights, tens to fifteens the rest.

The Race:—The start was a level one. Lazarus was the first to break the line. He was followed by Sidelights, Ironprufe and Santicola. A furlong from home the favourite went ahead and won comfortably by 2 lengths. The same distance between second and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 14; Places, Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

EXCELSIOR.

"THE MERRY WIDOW."

Last night the Bandman Opera Company produced "The Merry Widow" before a packed and enthusiastic house. It was a most enjoyable performance. The story of this play is so well known that it needs no recapitulation. It need only be stated that it lost none of its charm by the manner in which it was produced last night. Mr. Fred Winn, as "Popoff," had most of the work to do, and throughout, he splendidly maintained his great reputation as a comedian. Some of his incidental (and original) remarks brought down the house. Miss Mayorie Manners made a most charming Sonia. She fully appreciates this character, and infuses into it the real spirit of a merry, if sentimental, widow. She was especially applauded for her artistic rendering of "Vilia," and in the well known waltz she was seen to great advantage with Mr. Hodson. Miss Addie Leigh too, was in excellent voice, and her popularity was apparent the moment she entered the stage. As Popoff's wife she had several very catchy numbers, all of which were delightfully rung. She was twice encored for "A dutiful wife." Mr. Hodson played Prince Danilo, and despite the fact that through a chill he has nearly lost his voice, he yet managed to interpret the character with his customary verve. Mr. Alex Kellaway was an admirable Cascada. His proposal of marriage to Sonia was most amusing, while his fall over the chair in the men's chorus, was not only artistic but realistic. Mr. Cowen had a capital part as the Vicomte,—and it was capitally rendered. He was particularly effective in that tuneful number "come into the little arbor" and was also loudly applauded for his rendering of Mr. Gordon Stamford's song "Love in a Garden." Mr. Compton Coutts, who usually works so hard, seemed to enjoy the change of appearing in a character (General Novikovich) one degree above the chorus, but Miss Kathleen Doyle, as his wife, put in some good work. Mr. Belly, Rex as Nisch although very good, was perhaps less in his element than in comedy of the "Bing Boys" type where he shines exceptionally. A word must be said for Miss Gracie Rosslyn, who danced two items with the utmost fascination. The chorus sang well in response to the efforts of Mr. Gordon Stamford, the conductor, and, as has been said before, the entire show was most enjoyable.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A cricket match was played yesterday between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway.

The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt. L. M. Wiegall b Shivram	12
J. G. Adams c Brown b Shivram	0
F. M. Garnett c Elavia b Shivram	4
F. Racker b Elavia	0
R. H. Cheetham c Shivram b Parekh	31
E. G. Montgomery c Pais b Shivram	5
C. D. Baker b Elavia	0
K. H. McCormack (capt.) c Driver b Shivram	5
Capt. J. R. D. Webb b Elavia	0
P. G. Johnson b Elavia	2
A. W. Barker (not out)	2
Extra	0
Total	61

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

P. Vithal c Montgomery b Adams	21
J. F. Pais (not out)	29
E. Brown (not out)	10
P. Shivram, A. L. Smith, F. J. Clark (capt.), S. Nagporewala, M. D. Parekh, C. F. Driver, R. Langan and J. Elavia did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wkt.)	65

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Elavia	15	30	4	4
Shivram	11	21	3	5
Parekh	4	10	0	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Racker	9	9	4	0
Barker	3	9	0	0
Adams	9	21	3	1
Garnett	4	14	1	0
McCormack	3	7	1	0

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BOMBAY.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.—Your letter is defamatory.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 10, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND THE STUDENTS.

On the occasion of his recent visit to the Fergusson College, his Excellency the Governor delivered an address to the students of the institution. Lord Willingdon mainly dealt with two topics. First, the raising of the University Company under the Indian Defence Force Act, and, second, the reissuing of the notorious Sydenham circular regarding the attendance of students at political meetings, "with the addition to it of special reference to Home Rule meetings." As regards the first matter, the project was mooted by the Vice-Chancellor, and his Excellency took up the suggestion with energy and enthusiasm. He secured from the Commander-in-Chief a cordial reply to his representations, and the formation of the University Company was duly authorised. Further, during his visit to Simla Lord Willingdon had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, and obtained from him a definite scheme which included a modification on two points of the original regulations, which had been asked for by the promoters of the idea of a Bombay University Company. The movement, we need hardly say, is an admirable one, and we congratulate the Governor and those associated with him on its inception. His Excellency owned to a feeling of some disappointment that the response had not been such as he had desired and anticipated. The total number of students who have enrolled so far is 350,—out of 7,000 students in the affiliated Colleges of the Bombay University. This number,—subject of course to the candidates passing their Medical Examination,—will be more than sufficient to start the Company. But it does not represent as great a response as there might have been, and as, under more auspicious circumstances, there ought to have been. "I had hoped," said his Excellency, "that in Bombay and Poona at all events the desire to serve might have been so great that I might have had to write to the Commander-in-Chief asking permission to raise not merely a Company but a battalion." The Governor mentioned some of the difficulties which had been responsible for the results being less brilliant than he had hoped for,—such for instance as the distances of many of the colleges from Poona which is the headquarters of the Corps, and the fact that the requisite two months' training would involve a break in their educational course which not all students were prepared to face.

These, however, are comparatively minor points, and since his Excellency permitted himself to raise the point at all, we think he might as well have dealt with the root-cause of the inadequate response,—a phenomenon not peculiar to Bombay. The truth of the matter is that the people have lost heart. The recruitment for the Indian Defence Force cannot be regarded or treated as an item isolated from the cardinal facts of the Indian political situation. Those facts indeed—and the unpleasant admission must be made,—rather preclude any very enthusiastic response, such as was desired by the Governor, on the part of Indians, old or young. The Bureaucracy has effectively alienated the people by the policy it has introduced into this country, as well as the methods by which that policy has been sought to be enforced. As the tendency to grumble at the alleged meagreness of the Indian response to the Defence Force has become rather chronic in other parts of India, it is time the truth were again emphasised. Those who were responsible for framing the Indian Defence Force Act, and those who have been responsible for withholding the grant of the King's Commission to his Majesty's Indian subjects to this day, are to blame, as much as any one else, for the relative failure of the recruitment campaign. The result indeed was foretold by the non-official Indian members in the debate on the Bill in the Imperial Council. Its provisions did not admit of the success of the Act.

The other question discussed in his Excellency's address is of more special interest to Bombay, and it is one, too, in regard to which the Governor's remarks will command little assent. The policy to which Lord Willingdon was induced to give his consent is as unfortunate as the arguments which his Excellency adduced in its support at the Fergusson College are unconvincing. An attempt to prevent students from an intelligent participation in the national affairs of their country,—the prohibition against their attending "political" or Home Rule meetings can have no other meaning or purpose,—is indefensible in principle. Apart from that basic fact, we cannot sufficiently deplore that a circular conceived in the worst spirit of the Sydenham regime, and couched in language of provocative offence, should have been resurrected under the *imprimatur* of Lord Willingdon whose Liberal traditions,—whatever may be said of the tendencies of his Indian administration,—cannot, we hope, be gainsaid. Not only was that circular revived, but it has been re-enforced, as his Excellency put it, "with the addition of a special reference to Home Rule meetings." Lord Willingdon's "perfectly frank" defence of the addendum is the familiar and conjectural suggestion that

> "Some of the speeches made on that subject (Home Rule) have been of a decidedly intemperate character, and it was considered, and I think rightly considered, most undesirable that you young men should get your heads filled with that sort of oratory."

His Excellency went on to assure his audience that "this sort of rule is not peculiar to India," and he recalled that, when he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, "a general election took place and all political meetings were put absolutely out of bounds for all students by the authorities." We need hardly point out that the comparison here sought to be instituted is untenable. To begin with, the Cambridge prohibition was a *temporary* restriction confined to a particular occasion: not part and parcel of a settled and permanent policy. In the second place, those who are acquainted with the conditions of University life in Great Britain will not need to be reminded that the order to which Lord Willingdon referred was probably made with the object of restraining the undergraduates from taking too active and impetuous a part, in their characteristic style and as is their wont, in the electioneering of a physical kind on either side, rather than with any idea of preventing them from "getting their heads filled" with the rival politics raised by the general election. It is hardly worth while labouring the point: the distinction, in fact and in principle, between the Cambridge prohibition and the Bombay policy is too manifest and irreconcilable. So far as the principle of applying coercion to students in respect of politics is concerned what a contrast is provided, ironically enough, between the policy of a Liberal statesman as promulgated in Bombay, and the following declaration of a Conservative statesman, which we make no apology for once again citing:

"I expressed a few minutes ago the hope that our meeting to-day might not be marred by any unseemly display of party spirit; but it was far from my intention to discourage the beautiful expression of a genuine interest in political affairs, which, to my mind, is very much to be commended among the educated youth of a Nation, and tends greatly to preserve the true spirit of our free institutions. Party spirit among the young men in our National seats of learning may easily be abused, and may become mischievous, as is the case with all good things; and unquestionably there is a kind of party spirit, that which refuses to do justice to opponents or to see any merits except on its own side—which is much to be deprecated and discouraged. But I confess that I value so highly the training of our youth for political life, that I would rather see among you a little exaggeration, and even a little temporary misdirection of your partisanship, than a dull indifference upon questions of high importance, or a selfish insensibility to the interests of your native country. You all remember the beautiful and touching words of the Greek orator and statesman: "The taking of the youth out of a State is like taking the spring out of the year" They were words which he applied to the loss sustained by the State in the premature death of those who were cut off by war or disease. But they might with equal truth and force be applied to the loss which it suffers when the flower of its youth withdraw themselves from active political life to devote the energies which should be employed for their country's benefit to selfish ends"—(Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, in his Rectorial Address at the University of St. Andrews.)

Notes of the Day.

Relief for Strikers' Families.

From the announcement which appears in another column, it will be seen that an influential committee has been formed for the purpose of providing relief for the families of the men of the G. I. P. Railway workshops who are now on strike. The Committee only came into being yesterday, but, we understand, that already substantial donations have been subscribed and arrangements for the immediate distribution of relief have been made. This will take the form of grain, ghee, rice and the various condiments which are a necessity to the simple food of such people, as well as a small cash payment for the provision of incidental extras at the rate of one anna per head per day for each family member. It is to be understood that the Committee do not concern themselves in any way with the merits of the dispute between the Company and their employees, but, since the latter are firm in their adherence to remain on strike until their grievances are reconsidered and to some extent at least remedied, it is felt that, as a matter of humanity, it behoves members of the public to come forward and see that their families do not suffer. The Committee propose to issue an appeal to the public, and this together with the names of the persons forming the Committee will be published immediately.

Germany at Bay.

There are two items in to-day's news which give one a glimpse into Germany's internal condition. If Germany so far has shown but little signs of actual collapse that does not, of course, mean that the elements of disintegration are not at work. As a matter of fact her seeming endurance is due more to the iron Prussian discipline which has long been ruthlessly imposed on the German people, than to their unimpaired morale or willing support of a continued waging of the war. Scheidemann in his speech at Mannheim to a meeting of six thousand persons spoke out what must be the feelings of a not inconsiderable section of the German people at the present time,—viz., that the interest of peace demanded a speedy substitution for the present German Government of another "really representing the people's will."

The Condition of Peace.

That is a very clear and very true criterion to insist upon. Peace, so far as the Allies are concerned, would only come when Prussian militarism has been finally disposed of. The Prussian militarism and the Hohenzollern autocracy are mutually dependent upon each other, and each is a powerful support to the other. Even the Germans do not pretend that the present system of Government has any basis in popular approval. If therefore a really representative form of Government could be evolved or enforced by the Germans in place of the present divine-right despotism, that would automatically put an end to the militarist ascendency. With that a prospect of peace may be opened up in consonance with the aims and demands of the Allies. There are many things more improbable than that this should come to pass. The trend of things in Germany is shown by such a speech as that of Scheidemann, as well as by the fact that a meeting of 8,000 miners at Essen, met to discuss food and wages questions, developed into a "demonstration in favour of peace by agreement."

All-India Industrial Conference.

It has been increasingly felt especially during the last two or three years, that the All-India Industrial Conference by confining its activities almost exclusively to holding a session once a year, has failed to utilize invaluable opportunities of helping to push forward the industrial development of the country. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the Standing Committee of the Conference,—which has for some months been known to be engaged on the task,—has drafted a new constitution for the Conference to make it a more active body. The new constitution provides for a general organization composed of (1) a General Assembly consisting of patrons paying Rs. 2,000 or more, life members who pay or have payed total donations up to Rs. 500 or more or who have made or shall make any single donation of Rs. 250 or upwards and ordinary members paying a yearly subscription of not less than Rs. 5 nor more than Rs. 500; (2) the Standing Committee of Management or the Governing Body; (3) the Provincial Committees; (4) the District, Sub-District and Local Committees; (5) Affiliated Associations, and (6) Recognised Associations. The executive functions shall be carried on from year to year by the Governing Body consisting of not less than 25 nor more than 30 members comprising the President of the last Conference, five elected representatives of ex-Presidents, two of life members, three of patrons, ten of ordinary members, with the Secretaries as ex-officio members. It is also provided that Committees should be formed for each province and district and these Committees are to be empowered to hold provincial conferences. Thus a workable constitution has been formulated and it remains with industrialists and educated people all over the country to see, by their active co-operation, that in its working it succeeds in bringing about some tangible results.

Capital and Labour.

A very important document was published in mail week in the form of an Interim Report by the sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee, which is discussing the relations of Capital and Labour. The Committee includes, besides representatives of employers and trade unions, representatives of women workers and distinguished economists like Professor S. J. Chapman, Mr. J. A. Hobson and Mr. Mallon, the well-known authority on sweating. The important recommendation of the Committee is that Joint Standing Councils shall be set up for those industries in which representative, organizations are well established. The work of these Councils will be to discuss the affairs of their several industries, and to set up District Councils and Workshop Committees. It is instructive as well as important to note that these Councils are to represent the trade unions and this arrangement is recommended to be applied only to those industries in which the trade unions are powerful, other machinery is to be proposed for unorganised industries. More important is it to note that the Committee do not propose these Councils to be substitute for restoration of the trade union code, but lay down that the restoration is to be made unless the trade union concerned itself desires some alternative arrangement.

District Boards and Official Control.

A resolution was moved in the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday asking for the appointment of non-official chairman of district boards at least in one district of each division. The Government so far agreed to the proposal as to announce that they had already decided to try the experiment in at least one district, though they improved upon it by stating that instead of nominating a non-official chairman they proposed to ask the district board itself to elect its own chairman. The concession implies that the people are not yet capable enough to deserve non-official chairman of district boards as a matter of right,—though more than three decades have passed since Lord Reay's Government laid down the principle that local bodies should have their own elected chairmen. Apart from that, it has to be clearly understood that such half-hearted concessions can only be regarded by the educated classes as a reflection on their capacity to manage their own local affairs and that the public is not likely to be satisfied unless the Government of India immediately formulate and inaugurate an active policy of freeing local self-government from undue official control by making all local bodies, as a rule, wholly elected and to be presided over by their own elected chairmen.

Back to the Land.

Some idea of the success with which the vigorous policy of "back to the land" adopted, as a result of the menace of Hun Submarinism during the last few months, by the British Board of Agriculture, may be gathered from the statement made by Mr. Prothero in the Commons on Tuesday. One million acres, he said, had been added to the land under corn and potatoes. This of course means that for a year at least the food supply of Britain is assured. But it means more. Assuming that six hundred thousand of these acres were under essential grains to make Britain self-sufficing for her needs, sufficient tonnage would be freed to bring to Britain the entire supply of last year's American cotton. And the welcome consequence of this, again would be, as Mr. Prothero said, security for manufacturing materials to the value of thirty-two million sterling annually and between six and seven millions annually in the operatives' wages. Thus may even German ruthless submarinism help the Allies to win the war!

War and Industrial Research.

A fascinating glimpse of British industrial possibilities was given in Dr. Addison's speech on the work of the Ministry of Munitions in mail week. Though it is true that the wonderful advances made in various branches of administration are concerned with mere destruction, they have not a little direct bearing on the economic future of England. And for this reason, that the Ministry of Munitions controls not only the manufacture of guns and explosives, and even of the raw materials necessary for the purpose, such as steel and nitrates, but also of products such as potash, optic glass, glycerine and the cognate by-products. The advances again are made not only in output but also in technique, the outstanding and recent example of the latter being the discovery of, and the enormous improvement in, the method of obtaining intrates from air.

The Health of the City.

It is somewhat disconcerting to find that the conditions of health in Bombay show no signs of improvement, whether in regard to the general death-rate or in regard to plague. The latter has been steadily raising its head for some weeks past and registered 46 attacks and 25 deaths last week, being 15 attacks and one death more than in the previous week. Six plague cases, however, were imported ones, two from Bandra and one each from Santa Cruz, Uran, Satara, and Malegaon. In the corresponding week of last year there were 12 deaths and the past quinquennial mean was only 14. The recrudescence of plague at this stage of the season is a mystery indeed. Small-pox, on the other hand, is on the decline, five attacks and no death being recorded last week, as compared with fourteen attacks and eight deaths of the week previous. The total number of deaths during the week was 680, the death-rate being 36.10. Mortality from the principal diseases other than plague and small-pox was as follows:—Phthisis 25, other diseases of the respiratory system 189, tubercular diseases 6, measles 4, enteric 9, malaria 6, dysentery 30 and diarrhoea 46. There were 407 live births during the week, in addition to 31 still-births and five premature births.

Nitrates from the Manchester Air.

Very great interest was aroused by the announcement at the Municipal Electrical Conference in Manchester in mail week, that a plant for the manufacture of nitrates from the air was about to be set up at Manchester. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" learns that the International Nitrogen and Power Company have leased two acres of land for this purpose. It is half of the land acquired by the Manchester Electricity Department, the other two acres being taken by the British Carboid Company. The works will probably be in operation by the autumn. This is believed to be the second works of the kind in England, as there is a plant for the manufacture of nitrates from the air at Birmingham. It will be interesting to see whether there are fortunes in Manchester skies. America, it may be noted, is bestirring itself in the matter on a colossal scale. It is setting up a plant in Alabama for this purpose that is to cost $20 000,000.

Votes for Boys?

During the debate in the Commons on the new Reform Bill in mail week, an undertaking was given by the Government to give effect to the desire expressed by a good many members for allowing soldiers and sailors who have seen service but who are under age to be rewarded by receiving votes. It is surprising that not much account was taken of the great difficulties that will be involved in giving effect to this undertaking. It is obvious that in this matter mere sentiment has been the determining motive. But a concession to sentiment, however generous or sincere, may be unreasonable for, as Lord Hugh Cecil pointed out, the franchise is not a thing to be given as a reward, and a vote is not a useful substitute for a D.S.O. Besides, if, as proposed, fighters of 19 should be given votes on the ground that "if they are good enough to fight they are good enough to vote," why should equally good fighters of 18 and 17 or even younger be denied the privilege? Again, it is often stated and recognised as a commonplace, that the men working in munition factories are as much soldiers as those fighting in the trenches; why should those of them who are under age be not similarly rewarded? Why, again, should there be an age-limit as regards the right to vote in the case of women when the majority of women workers in munition factories who run risks of death and disease as great as any soldier, are many?

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, yesterday:—Mr. Amratlal Raichand; Mr. Liladhar Sundarji Roy Sampat; Mr. Vithaldas Karamsi; Mr. Bhagwandas Puniabhai Tana; Dr. Tribhovandas Dharamchand Shah, Mr. Manilal Ratanchand; Mr. Manilal Ramdas Patel; Mr. Parbhudas Premji Sath; Dr. Kanubhai Achhabhai, Mr. Hiralal Jhaverbhai; Mr. Khimji Samji; Mr. Ratanji Ranchhod; Mr. Hirji Jadavji Saraiya; Mr. Gokaldas Odhavji; Mr. Jethabhai Mooljee; Mr. Jairaj Vussonji Munji; Mr. Fulchand Nemchand of Miyagam; Mr. Amarchand Somchand Shah of Miyagam; Mr. Choonilal Mansookhlal Dalal; Mr. Bhagwanji Khetsey, and 50 more members.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON AISNE FRONT.

ENEMY REVERSES NEAR CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON ZBRUCZ.

FIGHTING ON AISNE FRONT.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 9.

A French afternoon communiqué says, there was marked reciprocal artillery activity last night along most of the Aisne front. Our fire repulsed the enemy detachments attempting to approach our lines east of Vauxaillon and west of the California plateau.

An evening communiqué says, there were fairly violent artillery actions in the region of Pantheon and Laroyere, and on the right of the Meuse at the Caurieres wood and Douaumont.

ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR ROEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 9.

A British communiqué says, heavy rain has been falling. The French gained ground north-westward of Bixschoote. We repulsed the raiders northward of Roeux and in the neighbourhood of Oppy. There was great enemy artillery activity eastward of Ypres.

In spite of weather our aeroplanes bombed an ammunition depot, also rail tracks, sidings and trains forty miles behind the German lines, doing much damage, derailing one train and blowing up another. One British aeroplane is missing.

INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY RAIDERS.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Robert P. Houston asked for information regarding the German raider Wuff in the Indian Ocean and the raiders See Adler, Moewe, Vineta, Puyme and others lately operating in the Atlantic, of which nothing had recently been heard.

Mr. Macnamara stated that the Admiralty were not without knowledge of the movements or the fate of these vessels, but the disclosure of the information mighg be valuable to the enemy. Mr. Macnamara spoke the word 'fate' with emphasis.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 9.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2673, and sailings 2796. Twenty-one steamers over sixteen hundred tons and two under were sunk and thirteen were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended.	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2281	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2523	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1965	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	19	15
,, 22	2585	2621	49	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2719	2768	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2642	15	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2913	27	5	6	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	5	11	16
,, 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	2984	2920	14	4	8	19
,, 25	2891	2791	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2724	18	3	0	9
,, 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 9.

During the week ending the 5th instant 487 vessels arrived in the Italian ports and 487 left. Two steamers and one small sailing vessel were sunk.

M. KERENSKI'S CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 9.

Reuter learns that M. Kerenski intends to form the War Cabinet including M. Terestchenko, Nekrassoff, Avksentiff and Savinkoff. It will meet daily and the Commander-in-Chief will attend when he is available.

BRITAIN AND SERBIA.

TO STAND TOGETHER TO END.

CONDITIONS OF HONOURABLE PEACE.

SPEECH AT SERBIAN SOCIETY LUNCHEON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., Aug. 9.

Speaking at the luncheon of the Serbian Society at Savoy Hotel, Mr. Lloyd George said:—We owe more to M. Pasitch, Serbian Premier, and M. Venezelos, than I can possibly reveal at present. Serbia which has been covered by dirt and barbarism is about to be cleansed and will yet appear fresh and wonderful. The first condition of peace is complete restoration without reservation. However long the war may last, British honour is involved in seeing Serbia freed. Serbia and Belgium are guardians of the gates and bravely have they defended them. Serbian troops, although overwhelmed, have never been disheartened and are still guarding the gate. We extend again the hand of friendship to Serbia. We will go through the war together to the end.

Lord Robert Cecil in the course of a speech declared he was convinced that there was no inconsistency between the aims of Italy and those of Serbia.

CONDITIONS OF HONOURABLE PEACE.

M. Pasitch whom Lord Robert Cecil described as the Grand Old Man of Serbia after expressing the deepest thanks for what Britain had done for small nations, said:—Germany now speaks of honourable peace. Such peace can only be secured if the peoples under the Austrian and German rule are set free. If France gets back Alsace-Lorraine, if the Italians accomplish unity with still unredeemed brethren, if the unity of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovines is achieved, if the Czechs and the Slovaks are united and independent and if Polish and Ruthenian questions are solved, then only will honourable peace be secured." (Cheers.)

RECURRENCE OF TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND PRESS CENSORSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

There has been a recurrence of trouble in Spain. It transpires that there has been a railway strike in connection with which the Council of Ministers considered the measures to prevent the interruption of traffic and sabotage.

The Council also agreed to re-establish the press censorship.

SPANISH HOSPITAL-SHIPS.

GERMANY AGREES TO GIVE SAFE CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Aug. 7.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

As a result of Spanish representations Germany has agreed to give safe conduct to hospital ships provided Spanish naval officers are on board and guarantee that only the sick and wounded are carried.

SPANISH OFFICERS ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

KING ALFONSO'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 9.

It is understood that the suggestion that Spanish officers should be present on hospital ships emanated from King Alfonso who throughout the war has been conspicuously solicitous for the wounded.

IRISH CONVENTION.

A STANDING COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE GENERAL PROCEDURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 9.

The Press Bureau states that at the Irish Convention to-day Mr. Plunkett suggested a procedure whereby the existing schemes for the government of Ireland should be examined and presented for the consideration of the Convention. The Convention decided to appoint a standing committee to consult the chairman regardng the general procedure.

DEMAND IN PEACE INTERESTS.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PRESENT GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTING PEOPLE'S WILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 9.

It is reported that Scheidemann in a speech at a meeting of six thousand persons at Mannheim demanded in the interests of peace speedy substitution for the present German Government of a Government really representing the people's will.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

DEVELOPMENT OF MASS MEETING AT ESSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 9.

A mass meeting of eight thousand miners at Essen to discuss food and wages questions developed into a demonstration in favour of peace by agreement, and a resolution was passed demanding that the Reichstag vigorously push its resolution to this effect.

EXPLOSION IN CRACOW MUNITION WORKS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Aug. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 9.

An explosion occurred in the munition-works near Cracow. Forty-eight artillerymen were killed and many injured. Hundreds of windows and doors in Cracow were blown out.

AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ANNUAL OUTPUT OF 1,000 AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 9.

The Government has ordered the construction of an aircraft factory in the navy yard at Philadelphia at the cost of a million dollars, to be completed in a hundred days. It will employ two thousand workers and produce a thousand small aeroplanes annually.

STANDARDISING METAL PARTS OF AEROPLANES.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE MEET AT NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

The first meeting of the international committee to standardise the metal parts of aeroplanes was attended by the British, French, American, Canadian and Italian representatives. It is proposed to reduce thousands of varying parts to a few standard shapes and thus enormously increase the Allied aircraft production.

DISCHARGING SHIPS AT BASRA.

FACILITIES FOR HEAVY ROLLING-STOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the rate of discharging ships at Basra compared very favourably with last year although handicapped by quarantine, an abnormal heat and the arrival of ships in convoys. An additional crane power was being provided for the discharge of heavy rolling stock for railways in Mesopotamia.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON ZBRUCZ

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR SERETH REPULSED.

RETREAT NORTH OF BISIGESTCHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 9.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, in the region of the confluence of the Zbrucz, we took the offensive and captured the villages of Baryshkovtzy and Wygoda and the heights westward of the latter, and took three hundred prisoners.

We repulsed the attacks north-westward of Sereth.

The enemy occupied two heights westward of Dzemkni and south-westward of Sotchi. We retired eastward on both sides of the Kimpolung road.

The enemy pressed us back northward of Bisigestchi.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT.

MORE TOWNS EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 9.

The "Novoe Vremya" states that the Russians have evacuated the towns of Kamenerzpodolsk and Proskuroff.

GERMANY'S EASTERN OFFENSIVE.

TRUE OBJECTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Aug. 9.

An Odessa message to "The Times" says that anti-aircraft measures have been taken there. Belief is growing that the Odessa and Bessarabian and Podolian harvests are the main objective of the German advance.

FEELING IN MOSCOW.

PRO-RUSSIAN AND ANTI-GERMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A correspondent at Moscow says:—Every one here is pro-Russian and anti-German. The munition factories are in full blast. Petrograd is a hot-bed of pessimism and Moscow of optimism. It is hoped that a new government will be established here.

SENATOR ROOT'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

U. S. TO CONVINCE RUSSIANS OF OF HER WAR AIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

Senator Root's mission to Russia has returned to Washington. The members declare that the outlook in Russia is encouraging. The chief duty of the United States is to convince the Russians that America is in war to the finish.

CHARGES AGAINST TCHERNOFF

FOUND BASELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 9.

The Minister of Justice has investigated the charges against Tchernoff and announces that they are baseless. Tchernoff has resumed his former post in the Cabinet.

ALLIED CONFERENCE CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Aug. 9.

The Conference of the Allies at Downing Street has closed. It is understood that the question of the Stockholm Conference was discussed.

SOLDIERS AND POLITICS.

RULES AGAINST TAKING PART IN POLITICS TO BE ENFORCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that the War Cabinet had decided that paragraph 451 of the King's Regulations forbidding soldiers to take part in politics should be strictly and impartially enforced, and soldiers should not be permitted to join the soldiers' and workmen's councils.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

WORK BEFORE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ASSURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-0 p.m., Aug. 9.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Government is meeting to-morrow to consider the provision on an extensive scale of houses for working classes. The Committee on labour problems after the war reported that a million houses costing two hundred and fifty millions, must be built. The Local Government Board admits that at present there is a shortage of at least half a million houses.

A notable instance is the immediate need of housing for a hundred thousand workers at Glasgow, Rosyth and Dundee.

It is certain that in the near future the Government will have approved the schemes for building at least half a million houses within the first year or two after the war. The Government has already promised considerable financial assistance and will also ensure that rentals shall not exceed the pre-war basis.

U. S. WAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME.

INCREASE OF ACREAGES FOR WHEAT AND RYE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Aug. 9.

The Government announces the immediate adoption of a war agricultural programme, increasing acreages sufficiently to produce twelve hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat and eighty-three million bushels of rye.

CONTROL OF AMERICAN EXPORTS.

EXPORT OF LUMBER, SUGAR AND COTTON TO BE LICENSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 9.

The Exports Council recommends that lumber, sugar and cotton be placed on the list of goods for which export licences are required. It desires specially to control the shipments of cotton, of which Germany is in desperate need.

SIR ALFRED KEOGH RESIGNS.

OWING TO ATTACKS ON ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 9.

The "Daily News" says that Sir Alfred Keogh has resigned in consequence of the attacks on the Army Medical Service.

MENASCHES' TRAVEL IN CEYLON.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ENQUIRED REGARDING PERMITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Steel Maitland promised to inquire of the Ceylon Government regarding the granting of permits to Mr. Menasches to travel in Ceylon.

Mr. Nield affirmed that Mr. Menasches was acting prejudicially to British interests.

Mr. Montagu promised to draw the attion of the Indian Government and of the Government of Bombay to the matter.

LT.-COL. CARTER.

CONSIDERATION OF PROMOTION OR SPECIAL RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he was communicating with the Indian Government regarding the promotion, or special recognition of Lieut.-Colonel Carter.

ASSASSINATION OF GEN. ERDELLIS.

OFFICIALLY CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The report of the assassination of General Erdellis is officially contradicted.

LORD WILLINGDON AND STUDENTS.

ADDRESS AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

THE I. D F. AND POLITICS.

On the occasion of his Excellency's visit to the Fergusson College on the 6th instant Lord Willingdon delivered the following address to the students of the College. His Excellency said:—

Principal Paranjpye and Students of the Fergusson College: I am delighted to find myself once more within the precincts of your college, with an opportunity of saying a few words to you to-day on one or two matters which affect you very closely in your college life, and I know that you will believe me that what I say to you comes from the lips of one who has a deep and sincere interest in your future, as the rising generation of citizens of India.

Now the first matter I wish to refer to is the raising of the University Company under the Indian Defence Force Act, and I wish in the first place to congratulate you young men and your college on heading the list in the number of those who have given their names for enlistment from any individual college.

I think perhaps it will interest you all to know how the idea of raising this University Company came about. It originated from the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Setalvad, asking me to receive a deputation, consisting of 2 Principals of colleges, one of whom was your own, and 3 students, to lay before me the keen desire there existed among the students in the Presidency to show in some practical form of military service their keen desire to serve their country and the Empire in these anxious days. I gladly consented, and as a result of our discussions I promised to lay before the Commander-in-Chief the wishes of our college students, and received a most cordi l reply from him suggesting the raising of this University Company. Shortly after receiving this letter, I myself visited Simla and in an interview with the Commander-in-Chief received a definite scheme from him, which included an alteration in the original regulations on two points which had been asked for by the deputation. On my return to Bombay the University authorities sent the regulations round to the various colleges with a view to their starting recruiting for the Company.

DISAPPOINTING RESULTS.

The result I wish to give you up-to-date I own to a feeling of some disappointment as to the response, for I had hoped that in Bombay and Poona at all events the desire to serve might have been so great that I might have had to write to the Commander-in-Chief asking permission to raise not merely a company but a battalion. Still I am fully aware that there are difficulties in the way, difficulties in the distances of many of the colleges from the headquarters of the corps at Poona, difficulties too connected with the fact that the 2 months' training which is essential will in many cases seriously interfere with the educational studies of the students.

The total number of students who have enlisted up-to-date is about 350 out of 7,000 students in the affiliated colleges.

You will see by this account that we have more than sufficient to start our Company, provided that the candidates pass their medical examination.

It only remains for me to say that I wish warmly to congratulate all those who by joining the corps have set a fine example to their fellow-students in their desire to serve their country, and to express the hope that they will show such a sense of discipline and desire for efficiency as will make the University Company second to none in the battalion when it is formed. Of this you may rest assured that your Chancellor and all members of the University will take the keenest interest in your progress and welfare.

STUDENTS AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The other matter which I wish to-day to refer to is one which affects you very closely and about which I consider that much has been written of a very unfair character with a view to misrepresent the action of the authorities which has, I am certain, been taken in the best interests of all your young men. I refer to the re-issuing of the circular with regard to the attendance of students at political meetings, with the addition to it of special reference to Home Rule meetings.

Let me first assure you that this circular has been issued before without adverse comment, and was only issued again because it had come to our knowledge that students were going to political meetings and ignoring the orders contained in the circular, and let me perfectly frankly tell you that the reason that special reference was made to meetings on Home Rule was because some of the speeches made on that subject have been of a decidedly intemperate character and it was considered and I think rightly considered most undesirable that you young men should get your heads filled with that sort of oratory.

This sort of rule is, believe me, not peculiar to India. For I can well remember during my life as a student at Cambridge that a general election took place and all political meetings were put absolutely out of bounds for all students by the authorities, and indeed I think it is held in every civilized country that a young man is sent to college by his parents to complete his education and to develop his physical powers, so as to prepare him for the strain of the battle of life, and not in order that he may divert his mind from his studies in the wear and tear of the excitement of political meetings.

DISCUSSION IN DEBATING SOCIETIES.

We, when I was at Cambridge, had our debating societies, and so I believe have

(Continued on page 8.)

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

MORE DRASTIC THAN THE STAR CHAMBER.

We quote below some of the comments that have appeared in the English press regarding the internment of Mrs. Besant.

(Leeds Mercury.)

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that at the very moment the damning Report of the Mesopotamia Commission was being issued to the public, with all its amazing revelations of incompetence and mismanagement on the part of the Government of India and the India Office at Home, the House of Commons should have been discussing the order of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Annie Besant for maintaining in her Press and on her platform in India, the rights of free speech on matters affecting the internal politics of India.

For more than a generation Mrs. Besant's name has been known throughout the world as one of the most fearless and outspoken defenders of the rights of free speech and human liberty. In India to-day she probably exercises upon Indian native opinion an influence possessed by no other living European man or woman. Her loyalty to the British Crown has never been questioned, and her strenuous support of the Allied cause in the War has been proclaimed in countless publications; while her work on behalf of Indian religious life and education has received the approval of Provincial Governors, of Viceroys, and of the King himself. Yet, because of her strenuous advocacy of Home Rule for India, the whole of her great public work of every description has been brought to a standstill, by an order of the Governor of Madras prohibiting her delivering public addresses or attending public meetings or publishing any writings or speeches on any subject whatever, placing her correspondence under censorship, and compelling her to reside in one or other of half a dozen places specified by the Order.

This order is more drastic than anything perpetrated in the name of Government since the evil days of the Star Chamber, and it is certain that the last has not been heard of it in the answers which Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave to Commander Wedgwood in the House of Commons this week. It may be that the present is not a desirable moment to advocate Home Rule for India; but it is certain that the last has not been heard of this Order, for it involves a bigger problem than merely the personal liberty of one distinguished lady. The whole question of the freedom of British citizens throughout the world is raised. If this decision of the Madras Government is allowed to stand, and if a person is to be cut off from every form of activity, because the Government may regard one aspect of that activity as being undesirable and injudicious.

(Nation.)

Harsh and Pre-emptory Act.

I hope the Government will vouchsafe to me more rational explanation of the internment of Mrs. Besant and the interdict on the Indian Home Rule movement than a cold reference to Lord Pentland and the Indian Government. The edict is said to be purely political. That is not the case. It applies to Mrs. Besant's religious no less than to her political work. The whole Theosophical movement comes under it. Mrs. Besant, can neither direct it nor write for it; all her literary activities come to an end. But the political stroke seems hardly more defensible than this mixed blow at an ethical society and a Home Rule propaganda. Mrs. Besant was an enthusiast for the War, and she had thrown herself into a recruiting campaign whose failure cannot be laid at her doors. The influence of her personality, her sincerity, her gifts of speech and action, and her effort to keep the Home Rule agitation on constitutional lines cannot be denied. The Indian Government, indeed, is thought to be moving on lines not entirely separate from her own. The meaning of this harsh and per-emptory, act is therefore, hard to seek, and it will be widely criticised.

(Herald)

From Precipice to Precipice.

Truly, as Mr. Zangwill says, Freedom tumbles swiftly down from precipice to precipice. It would seem from the Madras correspondent of the "Times" that freedom has been the victim of a further big push downward in India. The Governor, Lord Pentland, we read, went to Madras on Saturday last, and in the course of the day the interament order was issued. What an amazing state of things in the twentieth century—in the course of a War for the enthronement of liberty east and west! And think of such tactics against a woman of the noble character, the great ideals of service, and the giant activities of Mrs. Besant! How many more shocks must come before the patient Briton realises the real trend and end of imperialism and autocracy?

(Labour Leader.)

Remarkable Persecution.

Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale, and Mr. B. P. Wadia have been prohibited under the Defence of India Rules from attending or taking part in any meeting, from delivering any lecture from making any speech, and from publishing or procuring the publication of any writings or speech composed by them. Their correspondence has been placed under censorship, and it has been decreed further that after the expiry of a brief prescribed period, they shall cease to reside in the City of Madras or district, and shall take up their residence in one of six stipulated areas.

Thus Great Britain's stand for freedom and the rights of nationality is justified before the eyes of the whole world, East as well as West. Mrs. Besant's nobility of character and lofty religious internationalism have won for her a unique position. She does not take the I. L. P. position with regard to the War, and in some of her publications during the War has allowed such sweeping condemnation of Germany to appear that her persecution by the Government now is the more remarkable.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

ADDRESS BY MR. PRAGJEEBHAI DHONDUBHAI,

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League at Morarji Goculdas Hall, on Wednesday, when Mr. Pragjeebhai Dhondubhai addressed the meeting on "The Passive Resistance Movement in South Africa." Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was in the chair.

Mr. Jamnadas said that the speaker of the evening, though not known to some of the audience was one of the greatest patriots. He was a lieutenant of Mr. Gandhi's in the passive resistance movement in South Africa and had been to jail five or six times. He was, therefore, the right person to address them on passive resistance.

Mr. Pragjeebhai began by explaining the term passive resistance in Gujrathi and said that passive resistance was *Satyagraha* as Mr. Gandhi translated it. It was the following of truth at all costs. But, he went on, it implied a great many other things. It connoted absence of any personal violence or desire for revenge. The first great person who preached passive resistance in the West was the Lord Christ. He suffered for truth but never bore malice towards any one. He died for truth yet he never hated those who killed him. Thorean was the second to preach passive resistance. He was thrown into prison for advocating the cause of the Negro slaves yet he suffered in patience and never lost hold of his ideal. He used to say how foolish it was of his persecutors to put his body into prison when they really had to reckon with his spiritual force. The cause which he advocated was taken up by Lincoln later and carried to a successful close. The other great man who advocated passive resistance was Leo Tilstoy, the great prophet of Russia. He advocated Christian forgiveness and said men had no right to use bodily violence against each other. But, the speaker remarked, we had not to go to the West for people who followed passive resistance. Prahlad was the greatest passive resister the world has seen. Harischandra was another.

HISTORY OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

After these remarks on passive resistance the speaker went on to trace the history of passive resistance in South Africa. In 1907, he said, the Transvaal passed the Emigration Act. The Indians protested and General Smuts promised to repeal the Act if Indians registered themselves voluntarily. The Indians did so but General Smuts broke his promise. In Natal and in other States acts questioning the validity of Indian marriages were passed. Mr. Gandhi and others went on resisting passively and going to jail till the Indian and the English public were both roused. Lord Hardinge with characteristic political sagacity took up the cause of the Indians and sent Sir Benjamin Robertson on a deputation to the South African States and Indians got all that they wanted. After thus tracing the history of passive resistance in South Africa Mr. Pragjeebhai said that the time had come to start the passive resistance movement in India. India with the Empire was fighting against the enemies of liberty and freedom and it was a standing anomaly to allow absence of freedom and liberty in India. They must advocate Home Rule and if the bureaucracy tried to coerce them into silence by repression they must resort to passive resistance. Home Rule was a legitimate and just aspiration of the people and nothing will turn us away from this truth.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in summing up said that obedience to an unjust law was a sacrilege against manhood. Disobdience to an unjust law was sometimes in the history of a nation the duty of every citizen. Mr. Jamnadas pointed out the injustice of the students' circular which deprived them from attending to their patriots and leaders like Gandhi and Tagore and stated that if there were a hundred students ready he would start a National College, which would make them citizens and not cowards. Mr. Jamnadas then exhorted every one to join the passive resistance movement.

After the vote of thanks the proceedings come to an end.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MRS. BESANT UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has resolved unanimously at an extraordinary meeting that Mrs. Besant should be elected President of the Indian National Congress to be held at Calcutta in December next. This expression of opinion of the Punjab Committee is in response to the requisition for the final voting out of 12 names put forward by the various committees as nominations.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A STUDENT.

MISSING FOR FIVE DAYS.

RELATIVES OFFER REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

Hirachand Lakhamshi Khetani, a Lohana youth, aged about 19, has been missing from Bombay since Sunday last. He was a student in the P. E. class of the Wilson College and was boarding in the Narayan Elji Lohana Boarding House for Higher Education, situated in Princess Street in the Old Small Cause Court Building. He left the boarding house at 1 p.m. that day and has not been seen since.

The lad is tall and thin, with a brown complexion. He has a big upright scar, about two inches long, in the middle of his forehead, and also the scar of a boil on his shoulder over the left collar bone. He was wearing a brown coloured long coat, a white dhoti, a black Bangalore cap and leather sandals. He had on his right arm an armlet of copper sheeted with gold when he left the boarding house.

Any one giving any information which will supply a clue to the whereabouts of the missing youth will be handsomely rewarded by his brother, who can be communicated with through the Secretary of the Narayan Elji Lohana Boarding, Old Small Cause Court Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Election of the Bombay Medical Council will begin after the 13th of August, on which day the electors will get the voting papers with directions; these must be carefully noted by the electors. According to the Act, there are four seats on the Council for which each elector can give one vote to each candidate. Now it is to be seen how the right of franchise thus given to us, University Graduates in medicine, will be used by us. I have made inquiries from Dr. Dubash, and I find that these seats are meant to be filled up from among the independent medical profession only. Let it therefore be noted by the electors that they should send in all independent men and only from amongst themselves. If they elect even one outsider, that will be depriving themselves of one seat. I know that the Grant Medical College Society and the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association have selected some names and hard canvassing is already going on for two of these names. It is a great pity that some of our men have already promised them their votes through influence and pressure. That is how our people become blind to our own interests and show themselves entirely unfit for even such rights as these. Every medical man by this time knows that the Grant College Society, since Dr. Dubash left its secretaryship, and the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association, are entirely officialised bodies, and the candidates recommended by them are not all popular candidates. In such circumstances we must look to the Bombay Medical Union only for our guidance. That is the only representative body that has stood up for our rights, and has always represented our grievances to Government. Lord Reay called it the mouthpiece of the medical profession, and not only have succeeding Governors considered it so, but even the very head of the Indian Medical Service at present, viz., Director-General Lukis has only recently said that the Bombay Medical Union is the representative body of the Indian Medical profession of the Western Presidency. Well the Union has recommended Dr. K. M. Dubash, (its present President,) Sir Bhalchandra, Dr. N. H. Choksy and Dr. D'Monte. If you compare these candidates with those of the other two bodies, you can at once find the difference. Dr. K. M. Dubash is well known for the last so many years as the stalwart champion of our profession. He is independent, straightforward and fearless, as he says in his card. We all know him to be so from our student days, and I have had personal experience of what great help he is to us, when one is hauled up before the Council. Drs. Bhalchandra, Choksy and D'Monte are also well-known champions of our cause. At the last election also, the Union had succeeded in sending in 3 of its candidates, and it is to be hoped that this time, it will send in all the 4. In conclusion I exhort all medical men not to yield to pressure or influence, but to use their right well.—Yours, etc.

L. M. & S.

Dadar, 8th August, 1917.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following candidates have been duly nominated for election as members of the Bombay Medical Council under the Bombay Medical Act:—

Persons nominated as candidates under section 2 (2) (c) of the Act.—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Bhatvadekar, Khan Bahadur Nasarvanji Hormasji Choksy, Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, Dr. Dominic Anaclete D'Monte, Dr. Kaikhushru Manekji Dubash, the Hon. Dr. Cajetan Fernandes, Dr. Yeshvant Govind Nadgir, Dr. Sorab Kharsedji Nariman, Dr. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina, Dr. Raghavendra Row and Lieut.-Col Ashton Street, I.M.S.

Persons nominated as candidates under section 2 (2) (d) of the Act.—Samuel Colin Evans, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. Thomas Jackson I.M.S., Dr. Dinkar Dhondopant Sathaye, and Dr. Accácio Gabriel Viegas.

LORD WILLINGDON AND STUDENTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

you, and I can imagine nothing more useful to you in your future careers than the calm and reasoned discussion of great questions which are of interest for your country and the Empire. I go further and say that with the consent of your Principal it would be an excellent thing to invite leading gentlemen and statesmen to come and take part in those discussions. But I would urge on you all and I speak with considerable experience of political life that you will have quite time enough after you leave your college to engage if you wish to in the arena of politics, and that it is for your ultimate advantage that this order has been in existence for several years past.

Believe me, I realise fully, and can still warmly sympathise with the ideals, the aspirations and the enthusiasms of youth, and I should be the last person to unnecessarily check them, and if I might give you a word of advice in conclusion it would be to urge you never to be carried away by catch words and catch phrases, but while keeping your eyes always fixed on the stars of your ideals and ambitions to keep your feet firmly fixed on the ground of reason and sound judgment, and if you do this, you will all lend your aid in your various professions to the advance of your country to that full and equal partnership with the other Dominions within the great Empire to which we are all proud to belong.

60 STUDENTS FINED AT ABRAMA.

A correspondent writes from Abrama:—I have been informed that the head master of the English school here in pursuance of the circular of the Bombay Government has fined about 60 (sixty) students for having attended the meeting held last Sunday. As a matter of fact the students may not have gone there with the express purpose of attending the meeting, but this being a small village and the function being a grand and unprecedented one the matter should have spread from one corner of the village to the other, and it was very likely that young students who might have been near the place and might have happened to pass by the way should have been naturally attracted to see what the function was. The people are much grieved to see that they have been made to suffer in this way. I hope therefore you will give wide publicity to this matter.

LAW STUDENTS AND THE CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is understood that the students of local Law School are memorialising his Excellency the Governor to relax the rigour of the new orders prohibiting students from taking part in politics and attending political meetings in their favour. They have good reasons to do so as this disability does not extend to graduates in the other Provinces. It is quite probable that the inclusion of graduates within the scope of the Bombay circular is for tuitons. It is hoped that his Excellency will give the memorial his sympathetic consideration.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. V. AIYAR.

Chowpatty, Aug. 9.

HIGHER CIVIL SERVICE

CHANGES IN EXAMINATION RECOMMENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The committee appointed to report on recruiting for the higher Civil Service recommends great changes in the examination. It is recommended that out of 60 subjects the maximum to be taken be 17, that the examination in Sanskrit be abolished, that one modern language be compulsory and that modern languages be equal to the dead languages as regards marks, engineering to equal language, literature and history or Latin or Greek. Unless the Indian examination is separated, the India Office will demand some modifications in favour of students from India.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH EGYPT.

A BRITISHR APPOINTED JAPANESE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—A prominent British business man in Alexandria has been appointed the Japanese Consul. Interest in this appointment reposes in the fact that Japan has never before been represented in this country owing to the non-existence of diplomatic relations between Tokio and Constantinple. It is related that Sultan Abdul Hamid at one time conceived the idea it would be a good thing if he established relations with Japan. Accordingly he sent Artoghrul, a Turkish man of war, to that country with a deputation composed of high officials bearing a decoration for the late Mikado. The deputation duly reached its destination and acquitted itself of its mission. On its way back the warship ran on a rock in the Indian ocean and being old and made of wood, it sank at once and the entire party and crew were drowned. Abdul Hamid seeing in this loss a bad omen renounced all idea of establishing diplomatic relations with Japan. The appointment of a Consul in this country, to-day, signifies that the Japanese Government recognises the new regime and it intends to do all it can to extend its trade with Egypt. Already our far eastern ally has considerably increased its shipments to this country. During 1916, its total trade with Egypt doubled as compared with 1915, and attained a figure about two-thirds of that done here by India.

LATEST CABLES.

STOCKS OF CHINA TEA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RELEASE DETAINED CONSIGNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Richard Essex, Mr. Roberts, representing the Board of Trade, said that stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom in bonded warehouses on July 31st totalled 7,207,000 pounds. The Board of Trade had issued instructions to release tea detained owing to the absence of import licences.

Replying to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Roberts said that the refusal of the Board of Trade to allow delivery of certain shipments of tea bought and paid for by British merchants from China before the date of prohibition of imports was due to the fact that consignments were not shown to have been paid for by importers, or to have been in transit before prohibition. He was not yet satisfied that consignments were entitled to admission by reference to circumstances of payment and despatch, but consignments had been released in view of the price of tea and of its tendency to deteriorate by keeping.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

During week ended August 5th, 948 merchantmen arrived at French ports and 934 feet. Four vessels above sixteen-hundred tons and two below were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

FRENCH ADVANCE NEAR BIXSCHOOTE.

BRITISH DRIVE AWAY ENEMY PARTY NEAR ROEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—The French advanced north-west of Bixschoote. Our fire drove the enemy party off north of Roeux.

SPECTACLE OF BRITISH FLEET.

A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT'S TESTIMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 10.

The correspondent of "Le Journal" has been visiting the British Fleet. He says:—The spectacle is so vast that eye cannot take in the whole panorama in one glance. Important new units are massed ready to spring upon the enemy should the latter issue from his lair. The Fleet constitutes a weapon the force of which stuns the imagination. The British Navy harbours but one aspiration, one determination, to meet the Germans once again face to face in a decisive battle, from which the victor only will return. The Fleet will not hesitate to run great risks to account for the enemy when the fight comes. Officers generally express the opinion that the Germans, when they are beaten on land, will not allow the war to finish without staking their all and accepting a great naval battle.

EXEMPTION TO DIVINITY STUDENTS.

AMENDMENT TO CANADA CONSCRIPTION BILL REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 10.

The Senate has rejected by thirty-four votes to twenty-five the amendment to the Compulsion Bill exempting divinity students.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor returned to Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday evening from Bombay.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, is expected in Calcutta on Monday next when he will discuss with the members of the Exchange Banks' Association various questions concerning the financial situation including the subject of gold imports. Sir William will remain in Calcutta until Thursday, the 16th instant, and will confer with the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 14th instant.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., transferred.

Sir William Meyer leaves for Calcutta on the 11th and returns to Simla on the 18th instant.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis has been nominated Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Sir P. D. Pattani.

Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor Benito d'Alpoim Toresano Moreno as Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay.

The resignation of Mr. Muhammad Hajibhai of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN STILL OUT.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES.

The employees of the Parel and Matunga workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, who are on strike, are still holding out. They met as usual at the Chamarbag yesterday, when lists were prepared of workmen getting less than Rs. 30, with a view to arrange payment to them on Monday next from the collection made by the strikers. Much time was taken up in preparing the lists and consequently the men were unable to attend the conference which was to have been held at 10 a.m., at Ghadiali Hall, Parel, between them and Mr. H. A. Talcherker, Mr. S. K. Bole and other members of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha.

We understand that a Committee has been formed for the establishment of a "Strikers' Families' Relief Fund" and several handsome donations have already been received. Distribution of relief will commence to-day. The Committee are about to issue an appeal to the public which will be published to-morrow.

In the meanwhile we have received the following subscriptions:—

	Rs.
"Some Sympathisers"	53
"Justice"	5

These amounts will be forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer of the Relief Fund.

THE PUBLIC AND THE STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I heartily endorse the idea of your correspondent "Bhanap" that public-spirited men should come forward to the rescue of the poor strikers, more so when we feel their grievances to be just and when these workmen have no organ of their own to uphold their cause. Public help has become all the more incumbent when the Government has turned a deaf ear to their humble petition and when it seems to the great regret of all fair-minded men that all high officials like the Acting Chief Magistrate, the Police Commissioner and his immediate subordinates have directed their energies and weight of their positions for the benefit of the railway authorities and when they do not seem to bestir themselves on behalf of the strikers to ameliorate their miserable condition.

Herewith I send Rs. 5 as my humble mite.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHEME OF "OFFENSIVE ACTIONS"

ALLIES TO POOL THEIR NAVAL RESOURCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Archibald Hurd writing in the "Daily Telegraph" says that a scheme has been propounded by Mr. Churchill, and is under consideration, by which the Allies are to pool their naval resources, set aside a portion sufficient to secure the command of the seas, and risk the remainder in carrying out what is vaguely described as "offensive actions."

ADDITIONAL JUDGE IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

OBJECTION TO CONSTITUTION OF BENCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

At the High Court, on Wednesday, in connection with an appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastry, a preliminary point was raised that the latter judge being a temporary judge, the Bench was not properly constituted the objection raised being that the appointment had been made by the Governor-General-in-Council without proper authority. The section of the Act relating to temporary appointment was an encroachment on his Majesty's powers and was not consistent with the exercise of such power by his Majesty. The Chief Justice observed that the power of appointment was delegated to the Government of India and it was the latter who should decide whether additional judges were necessary or not. The language of the section was perfectly plain to their Lordships. It was for them to give effect to it and not to criticise it. They overruled the objection.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

ENLISTMENT IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

Up-to-date the Burma Volunteers Association has secured for the Indian Defence Force 1024 recruits and some more are expected from Mandalay, Tavoy and other places. Rangoon has given 328, Mandalay 270, Bessein 120, Toungoo 80, Amherst 57, Maymyo 42, Insein 31, Myaungmya 31, and small figures for other stations. They include barristers, law students, graduates, pleaders, Inspectors of police and civil engineers.

The Rangoon Municipality has sanctioned a proposal to pay their regular employees, who are mobilised for active service, from the Municipal funds the difference between their civil and military pay.

The Bombay Government have decided that the head-quarters of the Northern Sanitary District should be transferred from Ahmedabad to Nasik.

A Sure Remedy for Women.

MAHATMA RAMDASJI'S WELL-KNOWN MEDICINES.

A wonderful cure for all kinds of female diseases, removes obstacles and sterility in women within three months.

In the medical world the principle of the survival of the fittest is very well illustrated in the marvellous efficacy of Mahatma Shri Ramdasji's Aushadhi.

By the use of the Aushadhi the old have been fortunate enough in being blessed with children.

Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E. writes from Ahmedabad that:—Your child begetting Aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to * * * One had no issue for 8 years and the other had never any issue. But I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effect of your medicines both had issue. Your medicine is nothing but a Divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.I.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

For further particulars apply to:

SECRETARY,
Ram Ashram, (Branch)
Mandvi's Poll, Kansara Poll,
Ahmedabad.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta,

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

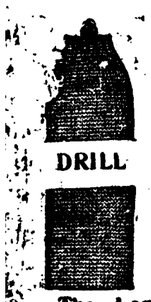
I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific, I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine .....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease, even from childhood, should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

BAZLUL KARIM,
Retired Magistrate.

"DRILL" "DRILL"



High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.

Sample at Ans. 6.

SOLE IMPORTERS

The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG

BLACK HAIR DYE.

Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes of application into Black Soft and Glossy. Application monthly is suffieient to keep the natural colour, No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.

Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.

R. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and H. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy, simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

MEDICATED ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Means Badam Pak it contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (11 ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kalupur Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad

INDIA'S INFIRMITIES.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

There is one section of the Census Report of India which no missionary can lightly pass over; that is the section which deals with "Infirmities." The term is used in a technical sense to denote the insane, the deaf-mutes, the blind, and the lepers. In round numbers the statistics in the 1911 Report are as follows:—Insane, 81,000; deaf-mutes, 200,000; blind, 444,000; lepers, 109,000. In cold and dispassionate language the report enters into the question of the causes of these various infirmities, and suggests reasons why they are more prevalent in some provinces or districts than in others. The facts are the more impressive because of the moderation and reticence with which they are put forward. In fact, the report almost stultifies itself by its excessive modesty. After giving the actual numbers of the afflicted, it points out that deaf-mutism in children and leprosy in women are often concealed from the Census officials by the parents or guardians. We feel therefore that, though we cannot accept the actual numbers given in the report, there is every reason to believe that they are an under rather than an over estimate.

There is in India a vast army of over eight hundred thousand people made up of the insane, the deaf-mutes, the blind, and the lepers. As we read in this connection the text of our Lord's first sermon, "He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind," and as we remember that this text has been called "The programme of Christianity," we cannot but feel that this army of the afflicted of India makes a special claim upon Christian missionary activity. Those whose ears have been trained to hear the "still, sad music of humanity" can catch the inarticulate appeal of the lepers, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean;" the cry of the blind, "Lord, that I may receive my sight." They can hear the Lord's message of deliverance to the dumb, "Ephphatha," and they can picture Him casting out the evil spirits which afflict the thousands of Indian lunatics.

But when we turn from what we should expect to the actual facts of the case we find that, in large measure, the appeal which the afflicted people of India make to the Church of Christ has been hitherto unheeded.

NEEDED A WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT.

Apart from direct evangelistic effort, the Church in India has devoted itself almost exclusively to the subject of education. Almost every Mission Station in India has its school, and, as a general rule, a considerable proportion of the missionary's time and energy is absorbed in school management, if not in the actual teaching of secular subjects. It cannot be denied that this condition of things calls for careful consideration. If we are to take the ministry of our Lord as a guide for our own activities, we cannot but see that our attention should be devoted to quite different matters. The healing of the sick, the giving sight to the blind, the cleansing of the lepers, were an integral part of His work, whilst education, in the narrow and technical sense in which it absorbs so much of the missionary's activities, had apparently no part in His plan.

It is a cheap criticism which would dispose of this argument by saying that modern conditions demand a different distribution of effort from that which was practised in our Lord's time. In one respect the criticism, is, of course, justified. Educational work is a necessary and essential part of modern missionary enterprise. But the question is, should it absorb the attention of the missionary in India to such an extent as virtually to preclude his practising that mission of benevolence, "going about doing good," which was so characteristic of our Lord's work?

There is another reason why we Indian missionaries need to be on our guard against overdoing the educational side of our work. There is always the danger in India of overemphasising the intellectual side of religion. Many of our converts make the mistake of regarding Christianity as a philosophy to be learnt, rather than as a life to be lived. A Burmese university student refused to come to the writer to be prepared for Confirmation because, he said, he was quite sure that he could master the contents of the Catechism in a few hours! Our numerous educational institutions unintentionally foster this heresy, and our school boys put religion alongside of geography and arithmetic as a subject which must be studied, if not for the purpose of passing an examination, because it happens to be the peculiar fad of the missionary superintendent. This may not appear to be a matter of much consequence to the outsider, but that it is a real and present danger every missionary who has had actual experience of educational work in India will readily admit. It is the conviction of the writer that this danger would in large measure be mitigated, and the Gospel of love would be far more intelligibly presented, if a much greater proportion of the funds of the Societies, and the time of the missionaries, were devoted to philanthropic effort than has been the case in the past.

Turning to the four classes of "Infirmities" mentioned in the report, it must be thankfully admitted that with regard to one of them, the lepers, the conscience of the Church is fully awake. During the past thirty years, with the assistance of the Government, asylums for the treatment of the lepers have been opened up and down India by various societies. What a blessed thought it is that practically all these homes for lepers are Christian! Anglican, Roman, and Protestant bodies have all had their share in this work, though one must admit that the Church of England had not hitherto taken its full share of it. Much has been done, but a great deal still remains to be done for the hundred thousand lepers of India.

REGENERATION OF THE INSANE.

With regard to the insane, so far as I have been able to discover, the work has been left almost entirely to the Government. The Burmese call the asylum in Rangoon "the prison," and little is expected as a place of detention for criminal or maniacal lunatics. There is no thought of its being a place for the "casting out of demons," and, in my opinion, there can never be an institution of this character in India until the Christian Church, with quickened zeal and deepened spirituality, sets itself to carry out this part of our Lord's programme. All honour to the Government that in this, as in so many other directions, it has done so much for the alleviation of suffering. There is no room for anything but thankfulness and praise for what has been achieved But nevertheless it is permissible to believe that the regeneration of the insane, in institutions in which the authorities maintain a cold neutrality on the vital matter of religion, is to a great extent foredoomed to failure.

BLIND AND DEAF-MUTES.

There remain for consideration the two classes of the blind and the deaf-mutes, and it is mainly with the object of drawing attention to the fact that in several provinces of India these *two classes of unfortunates are wholly untouched, while in the other provinces they are quite inadequately provided for by Christian missionary agencies*, that this article has been written.

Writing at the end of 1912 Mr. J. J. Lucas pointed out that in the United Provinces there were more than 27,000 deaf-mutes wholly untouched. "When we think of the abundant provision made for the education, and instruction of the deaf and dumb in Christian lands; when we remember Helen Keller, blind and deaf and dumb and what her life would have been in India; when we remember that there is not a school or home for the thousands of deaf and dumb children in these provinces, how can we but groan in spirit?"

There are honourable exceptions to this general condition of failure and inadequacy. Splendid work has been initiated by ladies connected with the C.E.Z.M.S. in Madras and Ceylon. In one of these schools little Helen Pyari, a Brahman girl, who is blind, deaf, and dumb, bids fair to become the Helen Keller of India. She writes in Braille the lessons which are spelt out on her fingers and types them out on her little Blick typewriter.

As early as 1893 there was a school for deaf and dumb in Calcutta. It owed its origin to some philanthropic Indian gentlemen associated with the Brahmo Samaj, and it is now under the management of a joint committee which includes a certain number of Christian missionaries and Government officials. There are also one or two other schools in Bombay and the North-West Provinces where the work is carried on under management similar to that of the Calcutta school.

But can we be content to allow the matter to stand like this? The deaf-mutes of India offer a splendid field of work for loving and consecrated missionary enterprise. The work is the more inspiring because it is not merely philanthropic; it is utilitarian. Everybody knows that the vast majority of deaf-mutes are only dumb because they are deaf. *Almost all dumb children can now be taught to speak.* The trained teacher of the deaf-mute can practically say with our Lord, "Ephphatha," and the string of the dumb is unloosed and he speaks plain!

It is its utilitarian aspect which puts work for the blind and the deaf and dumb on a different plane from that amongst the lepers. There is at present no reliable cure for leprosy, and all that can be done is to mitigate the sufferings of the lepers and to place them in an atmosphere of love and purity There is little hope of making them fit once more to take their place in society as self-supporting citizens. But it is just this object which work for the blind, the deaf and dumb, has in view. They can be so trained that, instead of spending their lives as paupers and mendicants, they can become wage-earners, capable of getting their own living, and wholly independent of charity.

PROBLEM OF THE BLIND.

But if the case of the deaf-mutes of India has been allowed hitherto to go by default, what is to be said about that of the blind, who are twice as numerous as the deaf and dumb? Out of the 440,000 blind of India it may be computed that only about 300 are at the present time receiving instruction in properly organised Mission schools.

This is the more disappointing because in China far more extensive and satisfactory work has been done by the various missionary societies. According to the latest edition of the Year-book of Missions in China there are eleven well-established schools for the blind, in which 536 children are being instructed. In addition to this, there are also numerous other blind people under instruction privately in various parts of the country.

It is true that these numbers represent but an infinitesimal proportion of the million blind of China, but they show that the missionaries in that country realise the claim which the blind have upon them, and have made a serious effort to meet it.

One reason for the success of the work in China has undoubtedly been the discovery of a simple and ingenious device for writing Chinese in Braille, By the numercial system discovered by Mr. Hill Murray, it is possible to teach a blind man to read and write Chinese more readily than to teach a sighted person from the ordinary types.

No such achievement has been made hitherto with regard to the vernaculars of India. A great deal of work has been done in this connection by Mr. Garthwaite and others, but the general tendency has been to combine all the intricacies of the Nagari alphabet with the complications of Braille, so that the task of teaching the blind to read has become most formidable. I believe that the situation has been eased of late in India proper, but in Burma we have still to discover a really satisfactory system of writing the vernacular in Braille.

Is it too much to hope that after the War properly qualified teachers of the blind will come out to India and help us to put this work on a satisfactory footing? The initial difficulties have been overcome, and we are now waiting for the trained expert to come and apply the latest and most scientific methods to the peculiar needs of India.

The initial difficulties were by no means negligible. When the writer, four years ago, tried to stir up interest in this work, he was told by some of the highest officials in the land that there were no blind children in Burma! Confronted by the figures of the Census Report, these officials maintained that the figures were palpably false, because, whilst on tour in the province, they had never on any occasion come across blind children! Fortunately we were able to obtain independent confirmation of the Census figures, and to prove that if there was any error it was one of underestimation.

Then there were difficulties on the part of the parents of the blind children themselves. The story got abroad, as such stories do get abroad in India, that the Government had determined to put an end to blindness by collecting all the blind children of the province to bring them to Rangoon to be cut to pieces as bait for the fishermen! Consequently, there was considerable reluctance on the part of the parents to allow their children to come to our school.

These difficulties were overcome by allowing the parents to accompany the children to Rangoon, and by showing them the way in which the blind were actually being taught to read their own language from the Braille type. Needless to say, in almost every case the reluctance was changed into enthusiasm, and every parent who visited our school returned to his village a missionary in the cause of the education of the blind.

In Burma, and I doubt not elsewhere, the immediate need is for trained teachers who will take up this work, now it has passed through the experimental stage, and carry it on with all the scientific knowledge and technical skill with which it is conducted in Europe and America. The value of such work to the peoples of India, and to the cause of Christian Missions, would be incalculable.

If anything that has been written in this article seems to imply a slur on the devoted work of missionaries engaged in educational work in India, it is unintentional. "This ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone," is the sense in which any strictures on educational Missions have been made.—W. C. B. Purser, in the "The East and the West."

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¶ **The Great Dr. Samuel Johnson was once bored for 3 hours listening to a Lecture on the Natural History of "THE MOUSE". "What would the man have said if he had had the Good Fortune to see a Lion?" asked the Doctor.**

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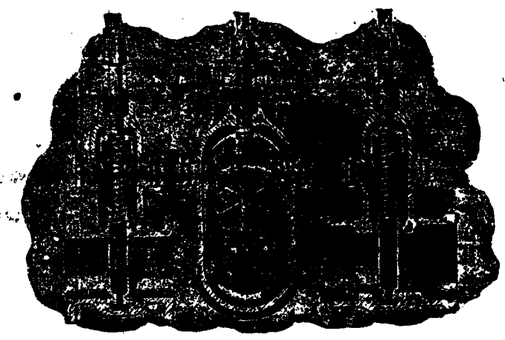

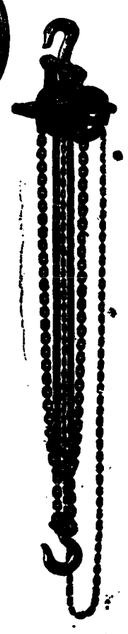

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Monsoon forecast for August September 1917 states that indications regarding the geographical distributions are not sufficiently strongly developed to be reliable. They merely suggest that the United Provinces west and the neighbouring districts may fare better than the best of India in ratio of actual to normal rainfall.

WASH-OUTS ON KALBAGH-BANNU RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

Due to further heavy wash-outs on the Kalabagh-Bannu Railway on the 6th instant public traffic will remain suspended till the 13th instant.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of this day Aug 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 9th.	
			1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.25	31.94	61.21	56.87
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.36	33.61	68.62	60.42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.35	32.98	66.96	56.78
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.24	32.92	70.65	62.59
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Aug. 1917.

Mean of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 noon 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29 584	inch
Temperature of Air	79.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	"
Dew Point	74.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.919	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82 2	"
Minimum " do.	75 6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	182	Miles.
Rainfall Mean	1 Pt	Inches.
Total fall during month	3 60	"
Do. do. year	14.40	"
Normal fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th Aug.	0.12	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
		Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in
Thur	9	m	3	45	27 0	9	m 9	32	19 3
Fri.	10	m	4	50	28 1	10	m 10	40	20 7
Sat.	11	m	6	11	25 9	11	m 11	6a	17 5
Sun.	12	m	7	24	24 5	12	m 0	22	21 4
Mon	13	m	8	54	23 6	13	m 0	20a	17 11
Tues	14	m	9	58	23 10	14	m 1	36	18 0
Wed	15	m	10	37	26 6	15	m 2	38	20 9
			10	19a	24 11		3	26	17 11
							4	40a	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 9 (Thursday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11m.
" 10 (Friday)	6h. 19m.	7h 10m.
" 11 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 12 (Sunday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 13 (Monday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38 2m. a.m.; Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 8d. 0h. 35.2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.84in., Lahore 1.96in., Ambala 1.24in. and Delhi 0.32in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the southwest Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.47in., Jhansi 1.59in., Cawnpore 0.70in. and Allahabad 0.28in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Bikaneer has had 1.81in., Ajmer 0.18in., Kotah 1.80in., and Mount Abu 2.77in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaneer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts of Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.14in., Rajkot 0.85in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.12in., Surat and Ahmedabad 0.48in. each, Deesa 3.07in., Neemuch 0.42in. and Indore 2.82in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division while isolated showers have occurred in the southern half; Jubbulpore has had 1.65in., Saugor 3.67in., Hoshangabad 0.77in. and Nagpur 0.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.25in., Ratnagiri 2.14in., Mormugao 0.33in. and Karwar 0.34in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain fall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.36in., Sholapur 0.56in., Belgaum 0.14in., Aurangabad 0.79in., Nizamabad 0.12in and Hyderabad 0.69in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal is central to-day over Saugor and, in conjunction with the unsettled conditions in the Punjab and Baluchistan, has determined nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar with the exception of the extreme western districts, Central India West, the northern half of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Hyderabad and on the Coromondel Coast, local rain in west Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan and isolated showers in the northern half of the Central Provinces. On the west coast of the Peninsula, rainfall has decreased and been local in Malabar but still nearly general in the Konkan. The depression may move in a north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Rajputana the United Provinces, Central India West, the northern half of the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Konkan, local rain in the southern half of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar and some showers in the Bombay Deccan.

Mr. Laldas Gangadas Master to be President of the Municipality of Umreth in the Kaira District, vice Mr. M. M. Gandhi resigned.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 9th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Aug.)	95.8	83.1	43	..	0	..
Jask	93.6	82.1	70	..	..	—0.03
Do. (7th Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Aug.)	89.1	80.3	76	T	0	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.3	79.8	90	0.04	6.43	+3.10
Rawalpindi	85.5	71.9	86	0.86	20.20	+12.03
Lahore	95.4	78.1	83	1.96	9.46	—0.57
Miani	100.4	76.0	74	0.04	5.10	..
Amritsar	99.7	79.1	89	0.24	15.00	+6.20
Delhi	96 2	79.0	82	0.32	10.50	+2.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.5	77.5	86	0.47	19.87	+5.13
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	84.0	75.6	92	1.59	24.42	+9.55
Cawnpore	9 .80	80.0	89	0.70	20.11	+11.02
Allahabad	90.7	76.9	86	0.28	4.44	+4.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.9	80.8	84	..	2.37	+1 67
Karachi	85.7	80 0	85	..	0.69	—0 90
Ajmer	87.2	74.5	93	0.18	20.30	+6.00
Jaipur	89.4	76.1	90	0.04	21.07	+9.41
Kotah	87.6	75.6	91	1.80	24 23	+10 46
Mount Abu	73.2	65.2	96	2.77	18.04	+0.06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.8	78.1	82	..	7.65	—1.81
Porbandar	84.7	76.2	94	..	4.07	—0.07
Veraval	82.1	76.4	93	0.14	49.12	+9.06
Rajkot	90 2	78.1	94	0.85	12.82	+0 32
Bhavnagar Para	9 .76.8		88	0.12	11.82	+4.05
Surat	84.7	77.7	87	0.48	40.89	—3 90
Ahmedabad	88.0	75 2	90	0.48	10.09	—1.19
Deesa	91.8	76.1	96	3.07	30.14	+2.40
Neemuch	80.1	74.0	93	0.42	40 22	+14.87
Indore	86.4	75.1	93	2.82	24.00	—0.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	74.1	89	1.65	26.80	—5.25
Saugor	80 8	71.8	95	3.67	24.84	+1.69
Hoshangabad	82.2	73 4	95	0.77	30.55	+3.06
Betul	83 7	75.4	89	..	19.06	—1.07
Akola	86.4	74 4	70	0.03	18.24	—5 47
Amraoti	84.8	73.5	91	..	11.35	—0.10
Nagpur	83 0	74.0	95	0.48	17.44	—0 13
Chanda	84 8	76.0	90	..	20.80	+1.00
Wainganga	88.4	75.2	90	..	27.40	+2.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.2	76.7	89	0.25	31.94	—16.32
Ratnagiri	82 2	74.5	95	2.14	47.55	—14.91
Mormugao	84.8	74 2	97	0.33	94.03	—10.02
Karwar	81.6	74 0	94	0.34	80.12	—0 55
CENTRAL DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.6	72.6	84	0.36	1.83	—8 36
Aurangabad	87.5	72 2	71	..	4.09	—3.06
Poona	84.4	71 5	92	0.06	6.20	—7.26
Sholapur	94.8	74.2	78	0.56	5.63	—4.72
Bijapur	90.6	71 8	70	..	5.24	+0.41
Belgaum	77.3	68.9	92	0.14	10.22	—9.84
Nizamabad	86.7	70 4	88	0.12	1.67	—1 70
Hyderabad (Deccan).	80.4	74.5	89	0.42	23.30	+9.24
Mysore	89.0	72 4	89	0.04	10.24	—4.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.1	74 0	90	0.84	93.03	+10 38
Calicut	82.4	74 8	90	0.18	68 24	+17.39
Cochin	8..	73 0	94	0.04	60.26	—0.03
Colombo	86.0	77.4	80	..	8.20	—0.00
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Kurnool	90.0	76.9	89	0 40	17.73	—5.36
Bellary	90.1	75.2	68	..	4.90	+0.20
Cuddapah	100 4	81.8	52	..	7	?
Madras	90.1	79.1	74	0.20	10.20	+2.06
Bangalore	84.4	69.2	80	..	7.05	—1.24
Coimbatore	92.8	71.5	72	..	1.06	—2.22
Trichinopoly	90.6	75..	62	..	4.79	+1.35
Negapatam	87.4	76 6	84	..	2.10	—2 07

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th August, 1917 was 29.541 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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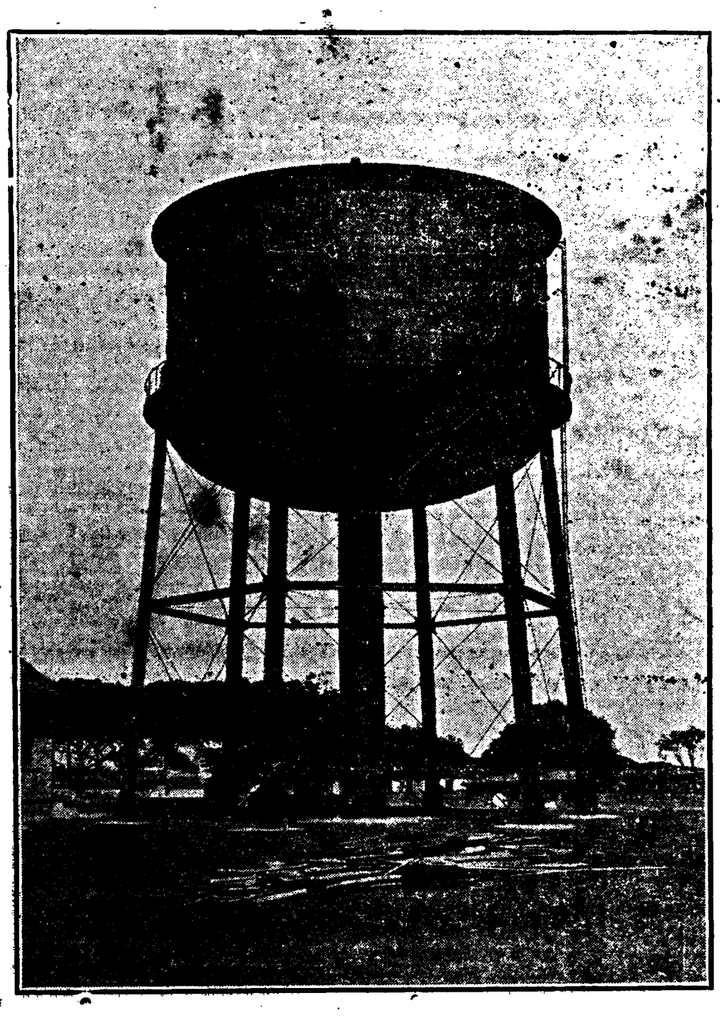

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